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ARTICLE SUGGESTS INDIA GETTING READY FOR CRISIS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by D. K. Joshi]

[Text]

THE signs are that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is preparing India for a national crisis — either military confrontation with Pakistan or a war in Southwest and West Asia, the region at India's doorstep.

Indian policymakers consider the danger from Pakistan real and fear being taken unawares. Former prime minister Morarji Desai pooh-poohs the idea of taking pre-emptive measures against Pakistan's efforts to arm itself with American F-16 aircraft and other new military hardware and still takes lightly the political implications of Pakistan's imminent membership of the exclusive nuclear club.

SECRET

As defence preparations are always secret, the precise magnitude of the Indian Government's measures is difficult to assess. But planning to acquire new generation aircraft and missiles is known to be going on. France and the Soviet Union are sources for Mirage 200, ground-to-air missiles, advance MiGs and SAM missiles.

In recent months relations between the two self-willed women prime ministers, Mrs Gandhi and Britain's Mrs Thatcher, are said to have softened and this implies more modern arms from Britain.

Mrs Gandhi, who successfully fought the 1971 war with Pakistan proved a good military strategist. As well as superior fire power and superior men

behind the guns, there is a need for high public morale — and that means national unity. This unity flows only from greater national political cohesion as well as a sense of patriotism of the Indian people.

As Pakistan's eyes, according to India, are always on Kashmir, the internal situation in that border region assumes strategic dimensions. So Mrs Gandhi has recently moved to woo Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, "the Lion of Kashmir", whose importance she recognises in any Indo-Pakistan military confrontation or in super-power involvement in a war in Southwest or West Asia.

Sheikh Abdullah, now 76 years old, was largely responsible for giving legitimacy to India's ideal of secularism at the time when the Congress Party agreed to partition on the basis of Mohammad Ali Jinnah's two-nation theory. He organised popular resistance against the Pakistani Army almost immediately after the British quit India in 1947.

Nehru, under Lord Mountbatten's influence, referred Kashmir to the United Nations and when it stalemated there, Abdullah dreamed in the early Fifties of ruling Kashmir as an independent Sheikh.

The dismemberment of Pakistan and birth of Bangladesh in 1971 prompted the Sheikh to reach an agreement with Mrs Gandhi and recognise unequivocally Kashmir's complete accession to India.

But Abdullah has always been regarded as unpredictable in New Delhi. A still lurking fear that a dissatisfied Abdullah might be tempted to take advantage of any Indian difficulties in a war with Pakistan made it

necessary to assure him of his overlordship over Kashmir. This is exactly what Mrs Gandhi did during a recent trip to Srinagar.

She may be planning to nominate the Sheikh as President of India next year. He has already announced his retirement from active politics and nominated his son as his successor.

Rajiv Gandhi, now being unobtrusively persuaded to take initiatives important political matters, paved the way for the rapprochement between his mother and the Sheikh.

PRO-PAKISTANI

The Sheikh commands the support of the Muslims, who constitute the majority in the Kashmir valley and no doubt include some pro-Pakistani elements.

At the national level Mrs Gandhi can count on the overwhelming popular support. She is resuming her old practice of consultation with opposition leaders and has met Atal Bihari Vajpayee, foreign minister in Desai's Cabinet. In 1971 she also kept constant contact with the opposition leaders. Former prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri did the same in 1965 before the Indo-Pakistani war.

Two other steps, both controversial, suggest Mrs Gandhi is preparing for a critical period ahead — a decision to import wheat from the US and a "draconian" ordinance empowering her government to ban strikes in essential services. Her supporters say she is taking the military signs in Pakistan and beyond with the seriousness they deserve.

EDITORIAL ON SINO-INDIAN BORDER TALKS

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Dec 81 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] **T**HE Sino-Indian border talks which opened in Beijing on Thursday highlight the interest which the two countries have lately been showing in normalising their relations. This process which began in a low key five years ago with the exchange of ambassadors between Beijing and New Delhi has been a slow and fitful one. Although Sino-Indian relations received a positive boost during the Janata's stay in office in New Delhi in 1977-79, there have been occasions when the normalisation process has suffered definite setbacks. Thus, the Indo-Chinese dialogue was interrupted when China sent its forces into Vietnam in February 1979 during the Indian Foreign Minister's visit to Beijing and when Mrs Gandhi decided to recognise the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea in July 1980. While the former prompted Mr Vajpayee abruptly to cut short his visit to China, the latter led the Chinese Foreign Minister to call off his scheduled visit to

New Delhi in August 1980.

These ups and downs in Sino-Indian ties simply go to confirm that there are differences in their approach to regional and global issues. The two sides clearly recognise these differences. It is significant, however, that they have now reached the stage where they are prepared not to allow these differences to stand in the way of a detente. The thrust towards improving relations is now very clear. Had it not been so, the Indian and the Chinese Governments would not have entered into talks on the border dispute, which had defied a mutually acceptable settlement even during the "Hindi-Chine Bhai Bhai" era. That they have now, after a break of two decades, decided to tackle this thorny issue points to an active desire to smooth out relations. Whether a settlement would be reached in the changed geostrategic context of the eighties remains to be seen. The stands of the two sides have not changed so far.

China still insists that the boundary demarcated by McMahon was an imperialist intrusion into what legitimately belonged to the Chinese. The Indians, on the other hand, maintain that China is in illegal occupation of 14,500 square miles of Indian territory. The boundary dispute notwithstanding, the two countries have forged closer trade ties and cultural and technological exchanges have shown a modest increase over the years.

The move towards a Sino-Indian rapprochement will have a profound impact on international politics in South Asia. In the first place, China's tacit willingness to drop the Soviet factor from its approach to India underscores the shift that has taken place in Beijing's diplomatic approach towards the region south of the Himalayas. Paradoxically, the political advantage which can be expected to accrue to China would include a lessening of the Soviet influence in India, since the Chinese connection might help in-

dia to moderate its strong tilt towards Moscow. But even more significant will be the moderating effect of China's detente with India on South Asia. It would relieve India of the pressure it perceives on its northern borders and should also ease New Delhi's paranoia about a so-called Washington-Islamabad-Beijing axis. This, it is to be hoped, will have a beneficial effect on Indo-Pakistan relations. Beijing's close friendship with Islam-

abad, which has been one of the constants of South Asian politics for nearly two decades, can obviously be expected to continue. It is in the national interest of both countries to consolidate their ties while seeking improved relations with third parties. In fact, China's close relations with Pakistan and other South Asian countries should, in the event of a Sino-Indian rapprochement, prove to be conducive to a climate of detente in the region.

CSO: 4220/159

EDITORIAL LAUDS U.S. ASSISTANCE

BK251249 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 14 Dec 81 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Assistance"]

[Text] The finance minister, Dr Yadav Prasad Pant, is not off the mark when he stated the other day, in the course of the observance of the 30th anniversary of Nepal-U.S. cooperation, that the United States has been one of the major partners in this country's development efforts during the past 3 decades. For, from the very inception of planned development in Nepal, the United States has been a meaningful and consistent contributor. The flow of bilateral assistance to Nepal during the past 3 decades from the United States is to the tune of over \$200 million and this excludes U.S. contribution in multilateral assistance received by this country from such agencies as the World Bank. One notable feature of the U.S. assistance programme in Nepal has been that not only has the amount of such assistance been considerable; the sectors chosen have been such that they have a far reaching and deep impact on the overall life of the nation. These sectors--for instance, education, health, agriculture, family planning and the like--are not, however, of the ostentations or visible sort. Nevertheless, the programmes assisted by the United States in these areas are not only important but crucial as well. Indeed, it is because of programmes such as these that the people in the rural areas are able to enjoy a slightly better living standard, more educational and health facilities, and are able to undertake more efficient farming than before. While these improvements cannot admittedly be attributed solely to U.S. aid to Nepal for the past 3 decades, there can be no denying that such assistance has been catalytic in generating greater interest in these important areas of development.

That the United States has contributed almost \$12 million for various developmental programmes during the current financial year is an indication of continuing U.S. interest in Nepal's development programmes. The fund is to be channelled into such priority areas like family planning, natural resources management and rural development and this is in conformity with Nepal's sixth plan objectives. This assistance is in addition to ongoing support by the United States to agricultural programmes. The flow of U.S. assistance into this country is due, besides other factors, to the relationship between Nepal and the United States which has by and large been marked by cordiality and understanding. It also reflects the acceptance of Nepal's positive nonaligned foreign policy that seeks friendship with all countries of the world on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference. The relation between Nepal and United States, therefore, is positive. Indeed, as Nepal and the United States complete their first 30 years of fruitful economic cooperation all signs point to an equally rewarding and useful future in Nepal-U.S. economic cooperation.

EDITORIAL SUGGESTS JOINT PAKISTAN-SAUDI ARABIA DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 4 Dec 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Cooperation in Production of Defense Equipment"]

[Text] Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz, Saudi minister of defense, has declared that his country will not tolerate any move against Pakistan's welfare and security. He made this statement at a dinner with our minister of defense, Mr Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur. He assured Pakistan of his country's full and continuous support. Saudi Arabia is one of those countries whose friendship is not only dependable but a matter of honor to Pakistan. This support is mutual as Pakistan considers its army the army of Islam and President Zia has already announced that should Saudi Arabia be attacked, he personally would take part in its defense.

Saudi Arabia had an eye opening experience when it tried to buy the AWACS from the United States. It knows that because of its inability to manufacture defense equipment it will always face problems. It is also a well-known fact that the Soviet attack on Afghanistan is not only dangerous to Pakistan, but the oil rich Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries are also threatened. In the light of this we can say that the interest expressed by Saudi Arabia and other brotherly countries in Pakistan's strong defense is in fact a part of their own defense strategy.

These countries invest their billions in Europe and America. While they benefit from the acquired property and interest, their resources do not help to protect the oil fields--the source of all their wealth. In order to protect their countries, they need manpower and ability to produce defense equipment. The more Saudi Arabia cooperates with Pakistan in the production of defense equipment, the better the chances for the safety of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries.

Muslims have been taught to be honest and just but at the same time to be prepared to defend themselves. They must scare the enemy. In modern times, manpower is not enough; missiles, tanks, airplanes are also needed. A useful weapon is that which not only is in one's own hand but also can be manufactured when needed. At present, in spite of trillions of dollar's expense, Muslims have to get these weapons after great difficulty and facing insults. Later, when these weapons are needed, they cannot find the parts that are essential for their

operation. In order to develop capacity and ability to manufacture these weapons, we have not only to work hard but also need plenty of time. If Saudi Arabia and Pakistan initiate a solid cooperation of manpower, technical know-how, and capital investment then other countries like Turkey will also join us. This cooperation can lead the whole Islamic world to self-sufficiency in weapons for defense and strike capability.

7997

CSO: 4203/28

ISLAMIC ACCORDS SIGNED

Karachi DAWN in English 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

JEDDAH, Dec 20: Pakistan's Ambassador Najmul Saqib Khan today signed on behalf of his country two important agreements within the framework of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, reiterating on the occasion Pakistan's commitment to Islamic goals.

The documents signed are an agreement for the creation of an Islamic Shipowners Association and another for promotion, protection and guarantee of capital investments in OIC member States. The accords, approved by Islamic conference, will be operational after each has been signed by at least ten member countries.

On behalf of the OIC, the Documents were countersigned by Assistant Secretary-General, Zela ul Arifin Osman.

The agreement for launching Islamic Shipowners Association, to be based in Jeddah, had earlier received signatures of Iraq, Kuwait, Sudan, and Tunisia. For this proposed body, Saudi Arabia had donated US dollars one million at the time of the 12th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference. The head of the association will be nominated by Saudi Arabia and the organisation will among other things, work for promotion of shipping links, sharing of cargo and streamlining of freight charges.

On the other hand, the agreement concerning security of capital investments has been signed, in addition to Pakistan, by Morocco, Kuwait and Sudan.

CSO: 4220/155

EDITORIAL DRAWS ATTENTION TO KARACHI WATER SUPPLY

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Dec 81 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] IT IS clear by now that current actions to increase water supply to Karachi have no hope of succeeding, and that the city will continue, to be increasingly starved of water in the years to come. A water shortage is a problem in most cities of the country but it is particularly acute in Karachi. There is little possibility here of tapping underground water, as can be done in Lahore for instance, and getting water through tankers is not only an uncertain but also a very expensive proposition — residents of some areas where piped water is not available, like Orangi, cannot afford more than a few kerosene cans of water a day. The Water Management Board which was set up in May has not made any noticeable impact because the total supply available to it to be managed is insufficient. Water from Hub is still awaited, and even if it is piped in, it will not help all that much for most of it will be used

up by areas on the outskirts which currently lack water supply. At the same time, there are frequent breakdowns of different kinds, resulting in shortages even in winter. In fact, a lady councillor's warning presented to the President that there may be water riots in Karachi, does not appear to be so far-fetched after all. Certain aspects of the water shortage already resemble something out of a nightmare. To mention just one, doctors at the city's third largest hospital complained that they are often forced to clean up with tissues only between operations because water is not available.

The present water supply situation, and keeping in mind what it will be in the next few years, calls for provincial and federal attention. Unless extraordinary steps are taken, the situation will really become desperate, for the normal bureaucratic machinery is just not capable of

dealing with something like this. The first requirement is obviously money, and surely Karachi deserves grants to help introduce a better water supply system. Tackling the water shortage problem is in the first place a matter of tackling the bulk delivery system. Not only are the pipelines presently feeding the city of inadequate capacity, they are also old and subject to frequent breakdowns. The first phase pipeline, for instance, is more than 25 years old and has given warning of this fact several times — in the process panicking a water-starved population. This pipeline, or weakened sections of it, certainly ought to be replaced. The most pressing need, though, is for additional capacity which can meet the requirements of this fast growing city. There is already a large gap between supply and demand, and if steps are not taken immediately to meet this, there may well be a crisis of a grave nature in a few years.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE REPORTED TO BE IN CRUCIAL PHASE

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Dec 81 p 9

[Text] The Jihad launched by the people of Afghanistan against the Soviet invasion of their country has now entered a crucial phase following fresh attacks by the Mujahideen against Soviet and Afghan troops both in Afghanistan and inside Soviet territory resulting in the killing and capture of hundreds of Soviet soldiers.

This was stated in Karachi yesterday by Maulana Nasrullah Mansoor and Maulana Abdul Sattar Sareeki, President and Vice-President, respectively of Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami, Afghanistan, at a joint news conference at the Press Club.

They said that in the Turkistan province of Afghanistan between 700 and 800 Soviet soldiers had voluntarily surrendered to the Mujahideen. More than 600 Soviet soldiers and officers were captured along with a large quantity of modern arms and ammunition from the Soviet and Afghan troops in a number of attacks organised by the Mujahideen all over Afghanistan during the past few months.

The Afghan leaders disclosed that Soviet soldiers who defected to the Mujahideen were fighting alongside the freedom fighters. They said the Russian soldiers captured during fighting were being kept at various camps in Afghanistan. They denied reports of any military camps in Pakistan.

CSO: 4220/156

NDP LEADER CLARIFIES STATEMENT

Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] The defunct National Democratic Party leader, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, has said his reference of Sir Zafrullah Khan about the ideology of Pakistan was misunderstood and misinterpreted by certain political leaders.

Instead of resorting to abuses, he said, these "respected politicians" should try to understand the whole issue.

In an interview in daily "Jang", Karachi, he said the reference he made about Mr Zafrullah Khan was not his own opinion or assertion but was based on the documents which are available in the India Office Library in London.

Mr Wali Khan said efforts should be made to prove wrong those documents instead of doubting his integrity and patriotism.

He said the references to this subject had been made by Lord Linlithgo in his biography. Mr Wali Khan said the politicians should deny or clarify his biography to keep the record straight.

Answering a question, he said his party would not join the Federal Advisory Council, and added that he had made no contact with the Government in this regard.

He said there was no possibility of his party's cooperation with the Government unless it adopted measures for the restoration of democracy in the country.

Mr Wali Khan expressed surprise that the Indian Ambassador in Pakistan was not allowed to meet him while the American Consul had held a meeting with him (Wali Khan) in his native village about a month ago.

"I do not know how this has, happened particularly at a time when Pakistan is intending to improve its relations with India", he said.

Answering a question, Mr Wali Khan said Iskander Mirza, Yahya Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had offered him to share power in the past. Similar offer, he added, was made by the present Government. In this connection, he said, the NWFP Governor, Lt.-Gen Fazle Haq, had met him in London at the residence of Shakir Durrani and

offered him the post of Prime Minister on behalf of President Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Mr Wali Khan said he rejected the offer saying that NDP chief Sherbaz Mazari should be contacted in this regard.

He said many remarks were attributed to him in his interview published in weekly "Chattan" of Lahore, although he did not mention those things.

CSO: 4220/157

LEADER'S CRITICISM OF FEDERAL COUNCIL REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

Maulana Shah Ahmad said yesterday he was convinced that general election was the best solution to the problems of the country.

The Muslims of British India exercised the right of vote under the 1935 Act in 1946 and got a separate homeland, he told newsmen.

Answering a question about the Federal Council, the Maulana said the President had himself stated that it was no substitute for an elected Parliament. That being the case, he said, it was a waste of public money.

Stating that he was head of a religious political party, Maulana Noorani said Islam provided for a Shoora named by an elected Ameer and such a Shoora had powers to impeach the Ameer.

Replying to a question, he said that except for Mufti Mohammad Husain of Sukkur (who is presently out of the country), and in whose case he would withhold comments at this stage, the case of other JUP men who had accepted to be members of the Federal

Council automatically stands expelled from the party.

He said his relations with Pir Pagaro were cordial as always and the last meeting was held quite recently. Pir Sahib, he said, seemed rather depressed at the present situation.

When asked to comment on a reported interview of Mian Mumtaz Daultana, the chief of the defunct JUP said Mian Saheb was also a member of the last Parliament but accepted a diplomatic post. He advised the newsmen to pose the question to Mian Saheb.

Maulana Noorani has changed plans of his proposed foreign tour and will now leave Karachi for Dubai on way to Holland and UK after the 12th of Rabiul Awwal.

He said he had got the necessary clearance from the Government, the State Bank etc but had changed plans for his own reasons.

He said the petition filed by him and Maulana Sattar Khan Niazi challenging Punjab Government's ban on entry into the province was before the Lahore High Court.

CSO: 4220/165

EDITORIAL URGES GRADUAL SWITCH TO URDU

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Switch Over to Urdu"]

[Text]

THE introduction of Urdu as an alternative medium of answer in the competitive examinations held by the Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions is being considered by the Government. Candidates will be given the option to write the answers either in Urdu or English. Coming in the wake of the recent announcement by the Punjab Governor to introduce Urdu as an official language in government offices and related departments, this is obviously another move towards lifting Urdu to the rank which is now occupied by the English language in the higher circles, and, as such, it would be widely welcomed and receive the commendation it deserves.

If the proposal envisages adoption of Urdu as another medium alongside English without diminishing the importance of English as the principal language in the superior services it will be a most welcome step and will fulfil the popular aspirations and tint the bureaucracy with the national hue without undermining the efficiency of the concerned departments. But to try to replace English with Urdu at all levels, particularly at this stage, would be a hasty step and might adversely affect the smooth working in the offices.

Whatever may be said in favour of Urdu, which is our national heritage and of which we are rightly proud, it cannot be denied that in the present-day world with wide researches and progress in various fields—exact sciences, technology, medicine, economics, commerce etc.—it cannot meet the multifarious demands of the time. On the other hand, English has a wide command and is among the foremost languages of the world making its contribution in every field of human activity. Its importance cannot be under-rated.

Truly speaking, the mainstay of our progress in this century has been the inspiration of men like Sir Syed Ahmad and others who urged the Muslims of the subcontinent to go whole-heartedly for acquiring western education and know-how.

We owe a lot to English which acquainted us with great thinkers, writers and scientists of the West who have contributed to the social, economic, political and technological advancement in a great measure. The political consciousness and awakening in the Muslims of the subcontinent had drawn inspiration from Western thought. Through the medium of English we broadened our perspective, became aware of conditions in the modern times and equipped ourselves to strive and take our rightful place in the world. Almost all our literature on Pakistan Movement is in English. The Quaid-i-Azam employed this medium with telling effect in his struggle for independence. This literature will always remain with us, and so will English. Today we are better able to communicate with the outside world due to our knowledge of this language. All this cannot be denied. We have to preserve what we have acquired. But at the same time we have to keep our promise with the nation. We have to have our national identity, national character and national outlook. Urdu alone, of all languages, can give us this integration as being the best medium for the blossoming and flourishing of our talent.

Of course, the switch over to Urdu is logical and inevitable, but let the change come gradually and sagaciously. Let us prepare ourselves for the great change with serious deliberation, moving step by step, as we build up the language to meet the modern-day requirements in all directions. Most of our educated men in all branches of studies have had English education, and the higher studies are still dependent on it. We have to consider this aspect and bring about the needed changes in our educational system to provide instructions in the national language at all levels.

Undoubtedly, we have made progress in developing Urdu and the recent invention of "Noori Nastaliq", the computerised Urdu calligraphy, is another step forward in this direction. We have our language committees and major institutions engaged in developing and promoting Urdu, and among them the National Language Authority (NLA), of which late Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi was the founder chairman, has rendered invaluable service for the promotion of Urdu. The achievements of NLA include projects like the Urdu typewriter and Urdu teleprinter system besides formulation of courses for technical, professional and vocational training. President Zia-ul-Haq has been taking personal interest in the NLA and providing maximum assistance in all its undertakings. Yet a lot of work remains to be done before we can safely and surely make a complete switch over to Urdu.

It is now upto these national agencies and all those connected with this work to employ their talents and energies to the fullest to complete the task entrusted to them.

MORE UNITED STATES INVESTMENT IN PAKISTAN

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 28 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] Washington Dec 27--The Overseas Private Investment Corporation of USA has decided to expand its operations in Pakistan. This follows the OPIC President's recent visit to Pakistan in conjunction with the tour of the business mission sent out by the United States Pakistan Economic Council of New York.

In a letter to the Economic Minister at the Pakistan Embassy, Mr. Ehsanul Haq the OPIC President Mr. Craig Nalen has said the success of the recent tour is likely to encourage more US investment in Pakistan and has identified the areas in which the OPIC is especially interested in performing its 'brokering' 7 functions.

These are: Agricultural production and processing medical equipment services and supplies (cold storage etc) minerals and energy and construction equipment.

PPI Special Correspondent Ghani Erabi points out that OPIC carries out mandate primarily by insuring US private investments in developing countries against political risks OPIC typically provides insurance for the duration of project loans or contracts and for 12 to 20 years on equity investments.

OPIC President in his letter also visualises drawing on the rupee fund held in Pakistan on behalf of the US Government to advance loans on concessional rates for highly developmental projects to promote US investment in particular industries or in remote locations in Pakistan. It could be limited to loans not exceeding two million dollars per year maturing in 15 years at six per cent rate of interest.

Profiles

As OPIC's own action programme for 1982 has not been finalised Mr. Craig Nalen was not yet in a position to set a date for the Corporation's Investment Mission visit to Pakistan However he has offered all help for the Pakistan mission expected to visit the United States next April.

CSO: 4220/166

ZIA'S DIRECTIVE CALLS FOR MEASURES AGAINST CORRUPTION

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Siddiq Baluch]

[Text]

President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has called for effective measures to eliminate corruption from all Government departments and autonomous bodies.

In a directive, the President said: "Effective measures to eliminate corruption are all the more important as we are making a serious attempt to establish Islamic values as the governing norms of society."

"It would be pity if we stop giving and taking interest on loans, but continue to give and accept illegal gratification," the President observed.

The directive notes the "deep-rooted corruption that is preva-

lent in the country in all sphere of activities and in all departments of the Government", saying that in some departments "corruption is an accepted way of life", while in others "even the normal routine work will not be done if some palms are not greased".

"Corruption is like cancer. Unless treated surgically and in time, it is likely to engulf the whole society," the President warned.

Stating that the problem was not easy to tackle and efforts in the past had met only with limited success, he stressed nevertheless that "it is time we made a serious effort and sustained the momentum".

CSO: 4220/165

ZIA'S STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] RAWALPINDI, DEC. 27--PRESIDENT GEN. MOHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ IN A MESSAGE FOR ITALIAN TELEVISION ON THEIR SPECIAL PROGRAMME ON AFGHAN REFUGEES HAS SAID THAT PAKISTAN WOULD CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE A PEACEFUL POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF AFGHANISTAN PROBLEM.

Pakistan was working to ensure the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, restore the Non-Aligned status of the country, enable the Afghan people to choose their own form of Government, and create conditions conducive to the return of Afghan refugees to their homes in safety and honour, the President said.

He said that millions of Afghan refugees have been uprooted from their hearths and homes in the wake of foreign military intervention in their country that began two years ago. The majority of Afghan nationals, who have taken refuge in Pakistan and Iran are old men, women and children.

"Most of the able-bodied Afghans have chosen to stay back in their homeland to resist the imposed rulers true to their historic tradition and their unconquerable spirit," the message added.

The President said: "The insurgency in Afghanistan is the manifestation of the patriotic upsurge of a fiercely independent people who have never accepted alien rule."

Two Aspects

"The tragic Afghan crisis," the President said, "has two aspects; one political, and the other humanitarian.

"Politically, the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan has far reaching global implications. It has created a dangerous precedent for the use of force in the conduct of inter-State relations, in violation of the basic principles of the United Nations Charter. The international community has every reason to feel deeply concerned lest such a precedent should come to be established.

Referring to the humanitarian aspect of the issue, which was the subject of the Italian television programme, President Zia said: "Some two and a half million

men, women and children have so far crossed into Pakistan, and many are still coming over.

"We are providing them shelter in a humanitarian spirit, and looking after them to the best of our ability. "But, it is a task of awesome magnitude and our resources are very limited. We are, therefore, grateful for the assistance received from the friendly countries, international agencies, and humanitarian organisations".

President Zia has thanked the Government and the people of Italy for their generous humanitarian assistance in this regard

CSC: 4220/166

NO ELECTIONS YET--ZIA

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 28 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 27--The following is the remaining part of the text of President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq's address to the nation on Dec 24.

"As I have already told you, it is feared that the drought this year might affect the wheat crop.

"I would request you again to offer Istisqa prayers (prayers for rain) after the Friday congregation tomorrow and pray to God in all humility and sincerity to have mercy and continue his blessing on us sinners to that Pakistan's economic situation is improved.

"I want to draw your attention towards the law and order situation. When I say that there has been an improvement in law and order situation, it does not mean that I am unaware of the actual situation. I am giving you an overall general impression. I know that thefts are continuing, I also know at certain places the agencies for enforcement of law and order are slack, but the thing towards which I want to draw your attention is that if you find slackness in our efforts anywhere, you should definitely blame us, however, if in spite of the efforts the situation is not satisfactory then you and I would have to identify the factors responsible for the weakness.

"I have just talked about the Federal Council and told you that we cannot have elections under the prevailing situation but, at the same time, I draw your attention to the fact that we have not made any changes in the working of certain institutions. I have tried to purge educational institutions of undesirable elements for the good of society, for the good of the educational institutions themselves and for the good of the young generation. We do not want to see the educational institutions turned into political arenas but at the same time we have not made any big changes in such institutions. We have devoted our attention towards education so that the teacher and the taught collectively devote themselves to education. The unions in schools, colleges and universities hold their elections. You must have seen that recently there were disturbances in certain educational institutions during elections in which shots were fired and valuable lives lost.

Islamic Society

"But contrary to this, look at the other educational institutions where elections have been held in a very peaceful atmosphere and as a result of these elections the office-bearers of their unions have been elected. If you examine these two things you will find the reason for which there was a scuffle which disturbed law and order.. When you look at the reason you will see the state of society. You may take it to be a sermon or the voice of my heart because we have no asset except Islam and I shall talk about Islam day and day out in every speech of mine because when we talk about Islam we need not pay lip service to it but must pay attention towards character and deeds. When we are making endeavours to mould ourselves in an Islamic society we shall have to take positive steps in that direction. We shall have to pay attention towards Namaz. In this context I have mentioned a number of steps and have drawn particular attention towards the injunctions of Namaz. Zakat, Roza and Hajj.

Islamic Values

"I hope that Muslims, whether they be working in government offices, non-government organisations, inside houses, factories, farms, will offer their prayers on time. The identification of a Muslim should be from his character and deeds, and action can not be good unless there are true Islamic values in it. I hope that attention will repeatedly be paid towards these things. Along with the Islamic values, we have to project the national identity. I am personally grateful to all the people of the country, government servants and institutions who have paid attention towards national dress for the projection of national identity. I shall certainly admire the cooperation of these people which has come to my knowledge. I fully hope that if this spirit continues it will, Inshallah, not only help project the Islamic values but also national identity.

"I want to conclude my speech on the point that although our internal and external conditions are not ideal in many respects yet they are satisfactory in many ways and I am satisfied that if we enjoy the grace of the Almighty Allah and the cooperation of the people we shall effectively overcome all our difficulties.

"This day is, in my opinion, a historic day. The reason is that we are not only announcing the Majlis-i-Shoora today but I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that the objective behind announcing this Majlis-i-Shoora is to associate maximum people in the affairs of the state. You should also see that this does not in any way smack of dictatorship. Instead, you will get the impression that there is no dictatorship either in my colleagues, including myself, nor in the affairs of the state. I and my colleagues want maximum participation of the people in the affairs of the state, so that the nation and the country may be taken to the right path. I was saying that today selected leaders and gentlemen of the country are being entrusted with the responsibilities of participation, association and advice in the affairs of the state. Today an important step is being taken towards the future. I am fully confident that this step shall, Inshallah, prove useful for the nation and the country and with the help and advice of the Islamic Council we shall very soon succeed not only in introducing the Islamic system but also take it to the truly Islamic democratic destination. May God help us Ameen Pakistan Zindabad.

EXPERTS' VIEWS ON ARMS CAPABILITY REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Dec 81 p 12

[Text]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27: Deeply impressed with Pakistan's level of skill and facilities, several US arms experts have said they saw no reason why Islamabad could not begin to manufacture some of the less sophisticated equipment on its own.

The experts have been on visits to Pakistan recently to determine how well and soon Pakistan can absorb the sophisticated technology embodied in the F-16 fighter-plane, the cobra gunship and the 155 mm howitzers that the country has just contracted to buy from the United States. Their assessment of the Pakistani potential for technological absorption is reflected in the drastically reduced number of American personnel who will be inducted to lay the groundwork for the highly sophisticated maintenance technology. The experts of General Dynamics, the manufacturer of F-16, came back from Pakistan highly impressed and their assessment was reinforced by the tributes paid to the Pakistan Army and Air Force's skills

by the US top brass at the signing of letters of offer and acceptance.

PPI correspondent Ghani Erabi recalls that former US President Jimmy Carter's Assistant Secretary of Defence for Research and Development had offered to send out a special mission to Pakistan to survey the country's technological base with a view to helping her develop her own defence industry further. There are reasons to believe that the Reagan Administration would be just as willing, if not more, to help Pakistan develop her arms manufacturing capability.

"Pentagon officials, always friendly, are now even more forthcoming," said a source here today.

Another source recalled that back in the 'sixties Pakistan was able to produce an inexpensive wire-guided anti-tank missile which was successfully used in the 1965 war. There was no reason why Pakistan could not produce in the 'eighties the new generation of TOW missiles for use against enemy tanks.

CSO: 4220/166

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY LIKELY

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Lahore, Dec. 16--The Federal Government is seriously considering a proposal to create a Civil Aviation Authority for the improvement of the conditions of the airports throughout the country.

This was disclosed here today by Mr M. Y. Wazirzada, Director General of the Civil Aviation, while addressing the members of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He said such an Authority was expected to take shape next month.

Mr Wazirzada also disclosed that ambitious plan to construct new airport buildings in Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad in accordance with the national standards was on the anvil. The work on the construction of the new Lahore Airport building would start by the middle of next year and would be completed by 1984.

The new airport would be, he said, a most modern one with all the latest facilities including electronic doors, closed circuit television announcement system and eight avionic corridors leading the passengers directly into the planes.

Mr Wazirzada said the Civil Aviation Department had made an initial estimation to spend Rs. 52 crore on the construction of three new airports, out of which Rs. 123 million had been allocated for the construction of new terminal building of the Lahore Airport.

He said President Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and the Punjab Governor, Lt-Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, were taking keen interest in the construction of the new airport at Lahore.

CSO: 4220/154

EDITORIAL LAUDS U.S. AID PACKAGE

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 24 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] That America's Package deal with Pakistan has passed muster through all stages, is a great victory. The victory is not merely that a deal beneficial to Pakistan's interests has gone through, in fact so far as the Administration was concerned it was concluded some six months ago. More significantly it lies in having successfully run the gauntlet of the Congress which was not only peopled by staunch opponents but also surrounded by lobbies as powerful as at most blocked the AWACS deal. The deal is remarkable for yet another reason, it made no compromise either on Pakistan's non-aligned status or its strivings for nuclear capability. While in one case it did not allow the 1959 Pact to be reactivated, in the other the Congress had to pass a waiver to the application of the Symington Amendment. That despite the upright position that Pakistan took up and the all-round barking that went along the course of

legislative processing of the deal, the caravan passed on to its goal, points to a number of meaningful aspects of a reoriented Pak-American relationship.

One, for the first time, President Zia-ul-Haq has, by dint of his sterling character and personality, projected a clear-cut profile of the country. It is first and foremost an Islamic nation, committed to an ideology and way of life. Whichever way it may therefore turn, north, south, east or west, the ideological contours of the country are unmistakable. As a result the national image has been universally recognised. Two, while Pakistan has a world-wide outlook and wants to be friends with all, it has drawn international attention to certain specific interests to which it attaches the highest priority and from which it will not swerve by a hairbreadth. National sovereignty and integrity come on top of the list of these interests. Instinctively gauging the contemporary

scene in this light, the President has developed an almost uncanny skill to steer the ship of State clear of turbulent waters. Threatened by the expansionist Soviet move in the North, he felt no hesitation in seeking to buttress the country's defences but even as he started negotiations with the United States, he stuck to his guns on two points—no grant of bases for foreign troops and no cutting of links with either the Soviet Union or the Non-Aligned nations. Realistically, while the former was reckoned with as an immediate great neighbouring super-power with whom relations must at all costs be maintained, Pakistan's fortunes were considered inextricably bound up with the fate of the latter. At the same time, he strove hard to improve relations with India. He went to the extent of offering a No-War Pact and the very fact that Pakistan had once rejected it from India, showed to what lengths the President was

prepared to traverse in the direction of friendship with India. The offer might not have impressed Delhi which tried to do what is not done, namely, to look into a gift horse's mouth, but it was well received all over the world, especially in the United States where concern was being expressed about India's adverse reaction and the Package deal's likely impact on the security and tranquillity of the subcontinent. The President's offer created the impression that it was the best guarantee against the possible 'misuse' of arms which India feared.

Three, accommodating as the President was of the viewpoints of all those who felt concerned, he did not budge an inch from his schedule of Islamisation and democratisation of the polity. When he announced the other day that Federal Council was being formed in Novem-

ber, some quarters interpreted it as a sop for American opinion. But as it turned out, he did not proceed to do so, quite probably lest his action was misconstrued. Thus the Package deal reached the Statute Book entirely on its merits. Four, plain and above board as Pakistan's case was, it must however be admitted that but for the Reagan Administration, it could not have registered favourably in Washington. The Carter Administration neither quite so acutely realised Pakistan's pivotal strategic importance nor quite so clearly perceived the West's own vital stakes in the area. Much credit therefore goes to the astute statesmanship of the American President and the indefatigable energy with which the State Department pursued the matter in the Congress against heavy odds.

It must however be

borne in mind that it is just the beginning of the journey. The Package deal is spread over the next five years and it will come up for Congressional sanction every year and meet similar or worse obstacles on the way to its final destination. Having learnt something of the kind of road-blocks that lie ahead, we must be more alert to the difficulties which opinion in the Congress and around in the lobbies will present. There is great need to improve our public relations in the United States. The long-nourished habit to confine ourselves to the Administrative enclave has made us oblivious of the fact that in America decisions are not taken there alone, public say has much to do with them and it must be cultivated in the open by organisations which are not burdened with the daily diplomatic chores.

ZIA ON MAJLIS-I-SHOORA

Karachi DAWN in English 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Lahore, Dec. 20--President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq expressed the hope today that the political parties would withdraw their opposition to the proposed Majlis-i-Shora after they had seen that some patriotic people had been nominated to it.

Pakistan, he said, was not his personal jagir and the affairs of the country had to be run collectively.

The President who was asked if the inclusion of some politicians in the Majlis-i-Shoora could increase the estrangement between the Government and the political parties, said the parties' opposition to the Majlis-i-Shoora was logical and legitimate as they wanted a representative body through electoral process while he himself was trying to set up a 'nominated representative body'. The parties and the Government were thus on different paths but had the same objective. They should however, note that the Majlis was not a permanent body--it was a purely temporary arrangement. He was however, not in a position to say as to how long the Majlis would last.

In reply to a question, he said that expansion of the Cabinet was not likely in near future although the possibility was always there.

The President said he would not like to give any definite date for the induction of Majlis-i-Shoora--he would make the announcement in his official speech.

Answering another question, he said he had been meeting the politicians in the past and would continue to do so in future. There was nothing unusual about his having consultations with political figures.

CSO: 4220/155

TEXT OF ORDER ON MAJLIS-I-SHOORA

Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] RAWALPINDI, Dec 24: Following is the text of the Order on the Federal Council (Majlis-i-Shura):

"Whereas by the Provisional Constitution Order, 1981 (CMLA Order No. 1 of 1981), the Chief Martial Law Administrator has already announced that endeavours will be and are being made to restore as soon as possible democracy and representative institutions in accordance with the principles of Islam wherein the State of Pakistan exercises its power and authority through the chosen representatives of the people.

And whereas pending the establishment of such institutions it is deemed necessary to make interim arrangement for association and consultation with regard to the affairs of the state.

And whereas Article 4 of the said Provisional Constitution Order provides that there shall be a Federal Council (Majlis-i-Shura) consisting of such persons as the President may, by Order, determine, and that the said Council shall perform such functions as may be specified in an Order made by the President.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions aforesaid, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make the following Order:

1. **Short Title and Commencement.**— (1) This order may be called the Federal Council (Majlis-i-Shura) Order, 1981.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Interpretation.**— In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council,

(b) "Constitution" means the Constitution of the Islamic Repub-

lic of Pakistan of 1973 which is in abeyance by virtue of the proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977.

(c) "Council" means the Federal Council (Majlis-i-Shura),

(d) "Member" means a member of the Council,

(e) "Vice-Chairman" means a Vice-Chairman of the Council, and

(f) All other terms and expressions not defined in this Order shall have the same meaning as are assigned to them by the Provisional Constitution Order, 1981.

3. **The Federal Council.**— (1) There shall be a Federal Council (Majlis-i-Shura) consisting of not more than 300 members to be nominated by the President.

(2) A member shall be a person who is a citizen of Pakistan and is not less than 25 years of age.

(3) A Federal Minister and a Minister of State shall be a member ex-officio.

(4) In nominating members, representation will be given to Ulema, Mashaiikh, women, farmers, labour, professions and minorities.

(5) A member, other than an ex-officio member, shall not sit until he has made before the council oath in the form set out in the schedule.

(6) A member may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman, resign his office.

(7) A vacancy in the seat of a member caused by death or otherwise shall be filled by the President by the nomination of a person qualified to be a member.

4. **Chairman and Vice-Chairman.**— (1) There shall be a chairman of the Council to be appointed from amongst the members by the President.

(2) There shall be four Vice-Chairmen, one from each province, to be appointed from amongst the

members by the Chairman with the approval of the President at each session of the Council.

(3) Before entering into office, a member appointed as Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall make before the Council oath in the form set out in the schedule.

(4) When the Chairman is absent or is unable to perform his functions for any reason, a Vice-Chairman designated by the Chairman shall preside at the meeting of the Council.

(5) The Chairman may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

5. **Term of Office.**— The chairman and members shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

6. **Nominations, etc., to be notified.**— All nominations, appointments and resignations under Articles 3 and 4 shall be notified in the official gazette within one month of the date thereof.

7. **Summoning and prorogation of Council.**— The President may, from time to time, summon the Council to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, and may also prorogue the same.

8. **Functions of the Council, etc.**— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Council shall on a reference made by the President, or on a motion by consensus of the members present, consider and discuss, subject to such rules as may be framed for the purpose, any matter specified in the legislative lists in the fourth schedule to, and in paragraph (d) of Article 142, of the Constitution and recommend to the President the enactment of a law, or the amendment of an existing law, relating to that matter.

(2) The Council may—

(a) Discuss the five-year development plan and make recommendations relating to it, and

(d) Discuss the annual Budget, after it has been announced by the Federal Government, and the matters referred to in Clause (2) of Article 73, Article 74 or Article 79 of the Constitution, but the annual Budget or the said matters shall not be submitted for the decision of the Council.

(3) The Council shall have due representation on the Public Accounts Committee and on any other advisory committee set up by the Federal Government for various ministries. The Federal Minister concerned will act as chairman of the committee.

(4) Subject to the rules of procedure, the members may ask of a Minister any question relating to matters concerning the Ministry or Division of which he is in charge, for obtaining information or highlighting any public complaint.

(5) The Council shall perform such other functions as may, from time to time, be entrusted to it by the President.

9. **Conduct of Judges not to be discussed.**— No discussion shall take place in the Council with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court, a High Court, or the Federal Shariat Court, in the discharge of his duties.

10. **Decisions of Council and Quorum.**— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, all decisions of the Council shall be by consensus of the members present, to be taken by voice by the person presiding.

(2) If at any time during a sitting of the Council the attention of the person presiding is drawn to the fact that less than one-fourth of the members are present, he shall either adjourn the Council or suspend the meeting until at least one-fourth of the members are present.

11. **Immunity of Members, etc.**— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the rules of procedure of the Council, no member or other person who has the right to speak in, or otherwise take part in the proceedings of, the Council shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any opinion expressed by him in the Council, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the Council of any report, paper, opinion or proceeding.

(2) A member shall be entitled to the same exemption from preventive detention and personal appearance as is provided for a member of the National Assembly under the Members of the National Assembly.

Exemption from Preventive Detention and Personal Appearance (Ordinance, 1963 (IX of 1963), which shall have effect as if reference therein to Assembly were a reference to the Council.

12. **Address by President.**— The President may address the Council and send messages to it.

13. **Rules of Procedure, etc.**— (1) The procedure and conduct of business in the Council shall be regulated by rules of procedure to be made by the President.

(2) Until rules are made under Clause (1), the procedure and conduct of business in the Council shall be regulated, as nearly as may be and so far as applicable, by the rules of procedure and conduct of business in the National Assembly, 1973.

14. **Privileges, etc., of Chairman and members.**— The Chairman and a member shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances as the President may determine.

15. **Dissolution.**— The President may at any time dissolve the Council unless it automatically stands dissolved upon the establishment of permanent representative institutions.

16. **Federal Council Secretariat.**— (1) The existing Secretariats of the National Assembly and the Senate shall perform the functions of the Secretariat, to be called the Federal Council Secretariat.

(2) The Secretary of the aforesaid Secretariats shall be the Secretary of the Federal Council, and of the Federal Council Secretariat.

The Schedule Members of Federal Council (See Article 3(3))

1. ———, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as a member of the Federal Council, I will perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution Order, 1981, the law and the rules of the Council, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

And that I will strive to preserve the Islamic ideology which is the basis for the creation of

Pakistan.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

In the case of a non-Muslim, instead of these words he may use the words according to his faith.

Chairman of Federal Council: (See Article 4 (3)).

I, ———, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, as chairman of the Federal Council, I will discharge my duties and perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution Order, 1981, the law and the rules of the Council, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

Vice-Chairman of Federal Council: (See Article 4(3)).

I, ———, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan:

That, whenever I am called upon to act as chairman of the Federal Council, I will discharge my duties and perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution Order, 1981 the law and the rules of the Council, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan.

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan:

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions:

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

May Allah Almighty help and guide me (A'meen).

In the case of a non-Muslim instead of these words he may use the words according to his faith.

JUP LEADER CRITICIZES FORMATION OF COUNCIL

Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Chief of the defunct JUP, Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, has said that problems facing the country cannot be solved without taking the political leaders into confidence, local daily reported yesterday.

He felt that nominated representatives cannot be expected to solve the problems, facing the people, neither can a nominated Majlis-i-Shoora be a proper alternative to an elected parliament.

To think that people of Pakistan cannot use their votes judiciously was indeed said. People who could vote for a separate homeland for themselves, can also protect this independence through exercise of their franchise, he added.

Maulana Noorani felt that condition were ripe for holding elections in the country. He cited the examples of Egypt, Iran Bangladesh and several other countries to prove that conditions there were far more serious and still those countries held elections to restore normal political activity.

He thought that absence of political activity, had created greater complications and had provided opportunities to anti-State elements to fulfil their nefarious designs.

The best solution to deal with these elements was building of a strong public opinion and political parties were best instruments for creating such a public opinion.

He again called for accepting his round table conference proposal.

CSO: 4220/164

INDIAN INVITATION FOR TALKS ACCEPTED

Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 24--Mr Agha Shahi, Foreign Minister, has accepted the invitation of Mr Narasimha Rao, Indian External Affairs Minister, to visit New Delhi on a mutually convenient date for talks which are likely to include the Pakistani offer of a non-aggression treaty between the two countries in the interest of friendly relations.

Mr Rao's invitation was delivered today formally by Mr Natwar Singh, Indian Ambassador in Islamabad, when he met Mr Shahi after returning yesterday from Delhi where he had held consultations with Indian Premier Mrs Indira Gandhi, Mr Rao and other senior Indian External Affairs Ministry officials.

It was officially stated that Mr Singh had also conveyed to Mr Shahi a formal response of the Indian Government to Pakistan's suggestion for talks on a non-aggression treaty in order to remove the lurking suspicions and tensions between the two countries. The Indian reply, the contents of which have not been revealed, is now being considered by the Foreign Office, according to officials here. Pakistan made the non-aggression treaty offer to India first in September and later in November.

The offer for a non-aggression treaty has been repeatedly made by General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq to assure India that Pakistan's efforts to replace its antiquated military planes and equipment were purely for defensive purposes.

A high-level meeting between the two Governments is considered necessary to consider how to arrest the marked decline in their normal relationship.

CSO: 4220/164

NEW EVIDENCE LAW TO BE DRAFTED

Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 6

[Text]

The Council of Islamic Ideology has approved the recommendation for drafting the new law of evidence and decided to submit an interim report to the President shortly, Council's Chairman, Dr. Justice Tannilur Rahman, said after the conclusion of the five-day session of the CII in Karachi yesterday.

The council had set up a committee to review the Evidence Act, 1872 from the Islamic point of view. Its report was considered in this session with the recommendation that patch work by making amendments in the existing Evidence Act will not serve the purpose, as beside there being several un-Islamic provisions in the Act, new chapters are to be added from Islamic point of view, which will make the Act cumbersome. The committee felt that the codification of a new Islamic law of

evidence would be more appropriate.

The Council did some preliminary work in this respect and decided to submit an interim report to the President shortly.

ELECTIONS IN ISLAM

Replying to a question he said the Council was still awaiting replies and comments on the questionnaire circulated as per the Presidential directive about elections in an Islamic State. The Council expected the replies by the end of next month.

The questionnaire was issued to the judges of the superior courts, lawyers, Ulema and intellectuals, including chairmen and vice-chairmen of the provincial bar councils and the Pakistan Bar Council, beside presidents of some of the bar associations of the country and

the presidents and general secretaries of the defunct political parties, registered with the Election Commission.

He said the Council had considered almost all the issues about elections and expected to submit its report to the President this month. The questionnaire was issued when the President directed the Council while addressing it on Nov 12 last, he stated.

He said he was completely satisfied with the pace and progress made of the Council.

He replied in the negative when asked whether the annual report and other recommendations made from time to time to the government by the Council are made public.

He said the Council had no connection with any Islamic organization of the Islamic countries in the process of Islamisation.

CSO: 4220/164

EDITORIAL CRITICAL OF ENERGY CONSERVATION APPROACH

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Dec 81 p 9

[Editorial]

[Text] **A**N ENERGY conservation week has been launched in the country to make the people aware of the precarious energy situation. Although it can be said that the observation of such a week is belated, it is nevertheless welcome, and it is to be hoped that the publicity being given to energy shortage and costs will induce people to be more conscious of wastage. The main thrust during this 'week' seems to be towards highlighting the acute energy problem which the country faces, with some simple guidelines and tips thrown in on ways in which energy wastage can be prevented. While these references to energy shortage and the attendant tips no doubt have a role to play in any conservation programme, because of the prevailing circumstances in the country they can only be effective to a limited extent. For one thing, because of low incomes and comparatively high cost of energy, the bulk of the population is forced to economise in the use of fuels or electricity anyway. Tips such as 'switch off the light

in an empty room' are redundant except for a small section of the population, most of it in urban areas. The scope for conserving energy through campaigns of this nature is, therefore, limited, although no doubt it will have a beneficial effect by creating greater awareness of the critical situation. Far more affluent nations than Pakistan have realised that if energy is to be conserved and growth in consumption of non-renewable energy sources restricted, then a more fundamental approach towards the problem will have to be adopted.

There really aren't all that many options available to us, but if a serious effort is made, a significant saving can be effected. Exploration for non-renewable fuels has to be expedited, ensuring that there is no conflict of interests in the agencies involved in exploration efforts, and that Pakistan's interests are well protected in any case. Actions to minimise the use of conventional and scarce fuels have to be undertaken in a somewhat more positive manner than the

launching of publicity campaigns: this should also include greater stress on the use of fuels available within the country, like coal. The development and popularisation of renewable and non-conventional energy sources should be given greater priority and in this perhaps can be included hydel projects and nuclear power.

Broadly these are the lines along which energy conservation efforts should proceed. The actual strategy, of course, will have to pay attention to small details, along with the more glaring ones, and it is surprising how attention to small details can sometimes result in disproportionately beneficial effects. Pakistan, unfortunately, is yet to formulate and implement a coordinated energy plan, although patchy and mostly ineffective efforts have been made here and there. A policy has been adopted, for instance, of placing energy-intensive industries, like cement and sugar, on coal and furnace oil, but at the same time there is little sign of any particularly hectic effort to mine

and process the country's coal reserves. Another glaring example of inefficiency is in the field of transport. private transport is an important consumer of fuel, yet the Government refuses to enlarge the mass transit system and restrict ownership of privately owned cars. Even here, the possibility of saving fuel through greater use of LPG has been ignored. A number of the world's famous vehicle manufacturers make cars with factory fitted apparatus for use of LPG, yet this possibility

has been overlooked. There are, of course, dozens of areas in which savings in fuel import can be achieved, either through restricting use of conventional energy or promoting use of the renewable sources. There is so much waste here, and so much possibility for conserving energy, that the Government can take up the fight from almost anywhere: but one way in which it cannot attain significant savings is through the observance of energy conservation weeks alone.

CSO: 4220/166

EFFORTS TO REUNITE MUSLIM LEAGUES REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

LAHORE, Dec 27: In an attempt to reunite the three factions of the defunct Pakistan Muslim League, meeting of leaders is expected to be held here on Jan 3 to be attended by Pir Pagaro and Khwaja Khairuddin. This was stated here today by a senior leader of the defunct PML, Amir Abdullah Khan Rokhri, while addressing a Press conference at his residence. Malik Ghulam Yardani, a Muslim League member, was also present on the occasion.

Amir Abdullah disclosed that he had two separate meetings with Pir Pagaro and Khwaja Khairuddin during his recent visit to Karachi. The meetings, he said lasted two to three hours. However, Amir Abdullah said, if the three factions of the Muslim League did not get united he would form another Muslim League.

He presented a formula that all the PML leaders should first revert to their party positions as were held by them in 1978. In case the proposed meeting of Jan 3 did not succeed, the fourth Muslim League would come into being, adopting the constitution set forth by the Quaid-i-Azam, he added. He said that as a number of defunct Muslim League members from all its three factions had joined Majlis-i-Uloom it would be easier to bring all the groups closer and reunite them.

CSO: 4220/165

INVESTMENT IN SIND TO BE ENCOURAGED

Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Sukkur, Dec. 23--Every assistance would be provided by the Government to the entrepreneurs for setting up industrial units in the interior of Sind. This assurance was held out by the members of the Licensing Board who visited Sukkur district this week and held their meeting here: The Board members who attended the meeting at Sukkur included: Controller of Imports and Exports, Mr Anisur Rehman; Director of Industries, Sind, Mr Abdul Aziz Ashraf; Director Investment Promotion Bureau, Government of Pakistan, Mr Ashfaq Hussain; Deputy Director, Textile Investment Promotion Bureau, Mr Mohammad Idress Ahmed; Deputy Director Industries, Licensing and Commerce Mr Mirza Husain; and Assistant Controller, Imports and Exports Mr I. H. Siddiqui.

During their three-day stay in Sukkur district the members of the Licensing Board visited Exxon Chemicals, Pakistan Fertilizer Factory at Daharki, Small Industries Estate and Industrial Units at site, Sukkur and acquainted themselves with their problems.

They also attended dinner parties hosted in their honour by Khan Munawwar Khan, President, Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Bankers Association during which they discussed problems of vital importance.

The Controller of imports and Exports assured the business community, particularly the importers of his full co-operation and listed to their problems patntly.

The Director of Industries Sind, explained the salient features of the Government's industrial policy.

The President Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry in his, address of welcome, lauded the efforts of the members of the Licensing Board in holding their meeting in the interior of the province which, he said would go a long way in helping to solve the problems of rade and industry in the interior.

CSO: 4220/157

MONETARY EXPANSION 'CAREFULLY CONTROLLED' TO CONTAIN INFLATION

Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The State Bank Governor, Mr A. G. N. Kazi, said here yesterday that growth in the industrial production during the first five months of the current fiscal year had been by and large satisfactory and the inflationary situation had shown some improvement.

Addressing the 30th annual general meeting of the Institute of Bankers in Pakistan, he said that monetary expansion was being carefully controlled to contain inflation. He added that there had been only a nominal expansion of one per cent in the monetary expansion up to November, 1981 against the projected expansion of 15 per cent during the current year. The slow pace of domestic credit expansion in the current year should have a salutary effect on inflationary pressures.

Mr Kazi, who is also the President of the Institute said that the situation in the foreign trade sector is so far below expectations as exports in the first five months at about Rs nine billion were about two per cent lower than in the same period last year. He, however, said that fortunately imports also showed a small decline and the trade gap contracted slightly in the first four months of the fiscal year. The slackening of exports this year is mainly due to reduced shipments of cotton, rice, cotton yarn and carpets.

Special efforts would, therefore, be needed to achieve the targetted growth of 14 per cent in export earnings during the current fiscal year.

CSO: 4220/157

COURT ACTIONS AGAINST STUDENTS

Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Additional District and Sessions Judge yesterday granted bail to two students of Karachi University in the sum of Rs. 5,000 each.

The accused have been identified as Gul Nayab and Barkatullah.

Gulshan-i-Iqbal police had arrested these students under Sections 140 and 307 PPC.

Meanwhile, the Additional City Magistrate (East) Mr. Anwar Ali Shah, Link Magistrate of ACM Gulshan-e-Iqbal, rejected the bail application of five students, who were held on the charge of being allegedly involved in the recent university firing incident.

The accused are identified as Abdul Sattar Niazi, Shirin Khan, Ahmed Ali, Iqbal Ali and Shah Wali.

It may be noted here that Shirin Khan is the student of NED Engineering University and others are from Karachi University.

Another Case

According to another report the District and Sessions Judge yesterday granted bail-before-arrest to a student of Karachi University, Shahzada Salahuddin, in the sum of Rs. 5,000, who was reportedly involved in a recent firing incident at the Karachi University.

The accused will appear in the court on Dec. 28, 1981, for the next hearing.

CSO: 4220/157

DROUGHT AFFECTS WHEAT CROP

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 22--Failure of winter rains and drought in the Barani areas of the Punjab has led to reduction in wheat acreage by three to four per cent and agriculture experts fear further fall in case rains do not come by the end of this month.

Agriculture officials say that the wheat production in Rawalpindi Division, which was mainly dependent on rains for irrigation, has been badly hit by winter rains failure although farmers made additional efforts this season for increasing wheat acreage and yield by employing agriculture inputs in greater proportion.

Rawalpindi Division produces about one million tons wheat which is 12 per cent of the overall wheat production in the Punjab and it was expected that this target would go up this season. However, out of 1.9 million acres of Barani area, three to four per cent of the crop area has been already destroyed by lack of rains and drought, thus reducing the estimated acreage by about 70,000 acres.

Agriculture officials say that the favourable climate encouraged farmers in the last three years to extend the cultivable acreage. They increased use of fertilisers and introduced tractors for deep sowing in place of traditional cow-donkey drawn ploughs this year, hoping that their efforts would bring them richer rewards, however, they appear to be disappointed now due to failure of rains in November and December and fear losses.

An agriculture official spoke with dismay over the present state of wheat sowing in Barani area and said the only course left was turn to God with humiliation and hold congregational prayers for rains.

The setback to food production in Barani area has come about at a time when Pakistan had succeeded in producing record yield of food crops and attaining almost full self-sufficiency. Experts, however, maintain that despite anticipated shortfall in Barani areas, food crops in irrigated areas maintain satisfactory levels.

CSO: 4220/156

NATIONAL SURVEY OF MACHINERY NEEDS

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by S. M. Ghayasuddin]

[Text] A national survey of machinery requirements of capital goods industry in Pakistan has been jointly undertaken by the Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan (IACP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Mr Reza H. Syed, Managing Director of IACP, in an interview said here yesterday that there was a great scope for joint-venture projects with Muslim countries. Such projects besides improving the demand for capital goods within Pakistan, would also cater to the needs of other Muslim countries which were at present at the initial stages of industrialisation, he added.

He suggested that Pakistan could either provide technical know-how to the Muslim countries or could initiate such projects here with their investment and have joint ventures or make licence arrangements with the technically advanced countries like Japan, Germany and the USA.

Explaining the country's dependence on imports for capital goods needed for industrialisation and modernisation of the existing industries, the IACP chief pointed out that during 1979-80 Pakistan imported capital equipment, plant and machinery (worth Rs. 22 billion), which consisted mainly of vehicles, bicycles and its components, electrical, agriculture, and metal working machinery, textiles and paper plants, etc.

He emphasised if a more favourable balance of payments position was to be derived and if the burden of foreign exchange liability was to be minimised, concerted efforts were required to develop further the capital goods manufacturing industry in Pakistan.

A base for developing capital industry in the country already existed in the form of Heavy Mechanical Complex, Heavy Foundry and Forge Complex, Machine Tool Factory, Karachi Shipyard, etc. he said.

Elaborating, he said the Heavy Mechanical Complex at Taxila was capable of producing complete sugar mills with a crushing capacity of up to 2,000 metric tonnes per day, cement plants with a production capacity up to 1,000 tonnes per day, and

chemical plants of varying sizes. Sugar plants supplied by the HMC are already in operation in Pakistan.

Similarly, he said, Foundry and Forge Complex at Taxila could turn out complicated and highly sophisticated forgings and castings of iron, steel, lead, aluminium and copper.

The Machine Tool Factory at Landhi (Karachi), he said, had been producing lathes, milling machines and other precision machine tools for both local and foreign markets, thereby helping the foreign earnings of the country.

The Shipyard at Karachi had been producing ships and barges, boilers, cranes, distillation towers, gas purification plants and a variety of steel structures, he said, adding it also provided repair and dry docking facilities to foreign ships, thereby enhancing the foreign exchange earning capacity of the country.

The IACP chief said in addition to the above-mentioned units in the public sector, a large number of private sector organisations were producing goods such as electric furnaces, re-rolling mills, textile machinery, transformers, switch-gears, pumps and compressors, construction equipment, plastic moulding machinery, etc.

One of the major problems being faced by the capital goods industry in Pakistan was the non-availability of basic raw materials i.e. iron and steel, he emphasised. He, however, hoped that after the full commissioning of Pakistan Steel, the basic raw material would become available in sufficient quantity.

CSO: 4220/156

EXPORT HOUSES SCHEME REVIEWED

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by M. Aslam Hayat]

[Text] **T**HE recent introduction of Pakistan's new scheme to launch export houses with their approved offices abroad is apparently intended to give a further boost to the present exports which, during the last four years, have increased at a promising rate of over 30 per cent, even though the trade gap continues to widen, largely as a result of the ever-increasing demand for imported machinery, capital goods and raw materials.

The new scheme has been enforced within the framework of the Registration of Export Houses Order 1981, under which a statutory notification has called for registration of the export houses. Besides a registered export house under the existing Registration of Importers and Exporters Order, an export house under the new scheme should qualify as a trading company already registered under the Companies Act, 1913 and it should undertake to establish, within a specific period, an office abroad provided its export performance is not less than Rs 2 million preceding the year in which its application for registration is considered for approval.

Consortiums

Since the registration of approved houses is to be renewed from year to year depending on their export performance, the Federal Authority

constituted under the Order will be required to set up an organisation parallel to the existing Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, whose role throughout Pakistan has already promoted a mushroom growth of registered exporters exceeding several thousand in each region, most of which hardly operate actively. Perhaps, for this reason, small and medium size exporters have been asked to constitute themselves into a consortium of their own to qualify as a joint export house. In other words, such consortiums would operate on a co-operative basis and in course of time emerge as useful instruments in further growth of exports, provided they operate on a genuine basis of co-operation among themselves both in mobilising production and export of goods.

The Federal Authority for the new scheme comprises the Vice-Chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau as its Chairman, Joint Secretary External Finance and the Director, Exchange Control Department of the State Bank, as its Members.

The composition of the Authority is likely to cause some deep misgivings in industrial and commercial circles. Its composition requires to be broadened to include representatives from each province recommended by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries, which is generally in a competent position to advise the government on various export problems and constraints.

Furthermore, the new Federal Authority will require a large measure of co-ordination with the federal and provincial governments, particularly with the policy formulation levels in the minist-

ries of commerce, industries and agriculture, all of which, in one way or another, constitute the export policy formulation group in the federal government. Since the captains of industry are largely located in Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad and the leaders of commerce are spread almost all over the country, those in Islamabad cannot be left alone in the day to day operations and surveillance of the new Federal Export Authority delegated with powers to select and approve suitable export houses. The federal minister of commerce and the commerce secretary should be able to preside over the deliberations of the Federal Authority to assess its performance, while the Authority can sort out the problems faced by the different export houses in various regions and report on their export achievements and their progress in particular fields where competition against Pakistan's products requires improvement of quality, designing, packing and labelling, etc.

The entire task of the new Federal Authority can be facilitated by providing more adequate government and non-official representation on its approval committee, provided some specific rules are also framed under the Registration of Export Houses Order. While suggestions for rules might be most welcome from the industrial and commercial circles, it would also be quite appropriate to enforce other stringent measures both for approval and surveillance of the export houses. For instance, any manufacturer operating through an approved export house with sub-standard goods and supplying goods below the approved industrial standards should be disqualified and the export house concerned asked to make a

choice of the manufacturer. Such a situation would require the enforcement of a pre-shipment inspection authority for all manufactured goods on a compulsory basis. The pre-shipment inspection should be based not only on quality and standard of manufacturing but also stringent conditions should be laid down for preparation of export consignments for retail sales abroad with emphasis on their retail packing, labelling. The State Bank and the Customs vigilance personnel should take necessary measures to prevent under-invoicing of exports through a flexible system of export prices.

All large department stores and big retail outlets in highly industrialised countries require to import goods which can be readily placed on the retail shelves without bothering about their packing or any extra attention towards their appearance. To meet the stringent requirements abroad, both in industrialised and the developing countries, Pakistan's manufacturers and the approved export houses should be able to sort out their basic requirements for improving their products for general acceptance abroad.

Employer-employee ties

For instance, a group of small and medium size manufacturers and exporters may be given high priority in constituting themselves into a consortium of exporters. The Federal Authority should visit Sialkot and its neighbouring industrial towns to explore the prospects of the formulation of export consortiums of various manufacturers and exporters. Most of them are small or medium size and yet each one of them has some export experience without sustained export performance in particular competing markets.

The Export Promotion Bureau should realise that the products of Sialkot are being mercilessly beaten by the present aggressive export competition mounted by Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong

and Singapore.

The Federal Authority should be able to examine for itself some particular industries and their products on the spot, including the existing working conditions of the labour employed for production of export goods. Unless and until some meaningful employer-cum-employee relationship, based on boosting production and exports, is worked out in the new approved export houses with their offices abroad would not be in an easy position to secure their export targets.

Another vital point for consideration is that apart from approving firms of established integrity exceeding their annual export performance of Rs two million, some export houses may also be approved on the condition that their existing investment should be so export-oriented as to exploit new products for export trade, both raw materials and manufactures. In case such export houses can arrange foreign private capital investment and technical know-how for exploitation of natural resources and establishment of new industries for production of a new range of export products, their export investment cases should be settled and approved by the Federal Authority and not allowed to shuttle between Islamabad and Karachi. The Federal Authority can associate the Investment Promotion Bureau for quick decision in such cases.

To further boost foreign participation in exploitation of national resources or enlargement of the existing industrial units exporting abroad, the government should review their credit needs and provide the necessary financial cushion in particular cases to promote production for export.

Locations

The new export houses should be given priority for opening their export offices abroad in the potential markets of the Middle East, East Africa, Asia and Pacific countries, besides those requiring our

long-neglected attention in North America and some European commercial cities. There is hardly any urgent need for our new export houses in Japan, Hong Kong and United Kingdom where we are already well represented through our long-established contacts. We may, however, review our present position in the traditional markets so as to enable us to look at new prospects of trade, including those with neighbouring India.

Our location of new export houses abroad would require a review of our present shipping connections and trans-shipment facilities. Our five-year development plans alone can broaden our own national shipping capacity but the export houses should in no case be deterred from acquiring new shipping interests which can serve Pakistan's export trade. Besides expansion of shipping capacity, we should be able to convince the OPEC countries in the Middle East to invest more generously in rail and road communications linking themselves for greater commercial intercourse. Pakistan's present rail and road links through Iran and Afghanistan require further improvement provided OPEC funds can be made available.

We cannot ignore the prospect that apart from winning foreign markets, some of our export houses abroad would also be able to win considerable confidence of the investors in the affluent countries whose private investment in enlarging our present export sector would go a long way in providing a balanced foreign trade.

We also cannot ignore the living example of Japanese trading houses which have played a vital national role in the recovery of not only Japanese post-war economy but also in providing a world-wide base for the Japanese manufacturers to market their goods around the world whose quality is undoubtedly second to none. The Japanese trading houses are not mere exporters but they operate in several other fields connected with trade and industry.

TOBACCO EXPORT REVIEWED

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Dec 81 p 8

[Text]

PESHAWAR Dec 17: The Export Promotion Committee on Tobacco and its manufacturers had a session in the Pakistan Tobacco Board's office, Peshawar, on Sunday, to review the export position of tobacco and its manufactures.

The meeting was presided over by Mr Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan, Chairman, Pakistan Tobacco Board, and the participants included representatives from the Export Promotion Bureau, tobacco companies and tobacco growers.

The Chairman, Pakistan Tobacco Board, expressed concern over declining trend in the export of unmanufactured tobacco. The position regarding export of cigarettes was, however, considered to be satisfactory.

During the year 1980-81, tobacco and cigarettes worth Rs. 84 million were exported and the exports during the first quarter of current fiscal year 1981-82 are valued at Rs 3 million.

Various proposals and suggestions came under close examination for improving the quantum of exports of unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes and smokeless tobacco,

viz, jarrak, niswar and chewing tobacco. It was impressed upon the tobacco companies to accord careful consideration to the recommendations made by the tobacco trade delegation which had visited seven countries in Europe, Africa and Middle East sometime back.—

Efforts are also afoot to explore possibilities for organising the manufacture of snuff and chewing tobacco in NWFP with close collaboration of the provincial Industries department as well as Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research so that better quality products, free from any deleterious substance with improved packaging, could be marketed abroad.

Similarly, the manufacture of better type of "jarrak" in the province of Punjab consumed through hooks, is being accorded consideration. Hooks tobacco is produced in substantial quantities in the province of Punjab. It was decided to utilise all possible sources for maximising the exports of these commodities for the purpose of earning valuable foreign exchange.

CSO: 4220/155

RISE IN OIL PRODUCTION REPORTED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] Meyal (Attock District), Dec. 20--Pakistan oil production rose by 864 barrels a day as a new well Meyal No. Nine went into formal production here today.

Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Maj-Gen. (retd) Rao Farman Ali while addressing the workers at Well No. Nine during an inspection visit to the Meyal oilfields this morning, appreciated the work done by the workers and said it was the second well in about nine months which had started production. He said their hard work had resulted in maintaining the national production as the old wells were drying up.

The Minister also lauded the work being carried out by the Pakistan Oilfields Limited (POL) and said that the government was doing its best to help the Pakistan based oil companies to better their position as it would save the foreign exchange. He said the government had doubled the dollar 4.5 per barrel price being paid to the Pakistani oil companies.

The Minister, while inspecting the Well No Ten, made it clear that these were not exploratory wells but production wells. The testing work on Well No Ten would start in the first week of January 1982.

The Minister also went round the Well No ten to see the new rig imported by the POL. The new rig, the Minister was told, would decrease the drilling period from nine to six months.

The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) plant, another project of the POL, scheduled to start production from the first week of October next year would double the present national production. The new plant would yield 174 tons of LPG daily.

CSO: 4220/154

EDITORIAL URGES WATCH OVER DECLINING EXPORTS

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] When increase in production and exports are the prime need's of the hour, the conditions on the country's export front today are far from satisfactory. The export performance, which had shown considerable improvement some time back, has become a cause for great concern. In view of the present world recession and the problem of growing protectionism, the present setback should not come as a surprise. In fact, this was to come sooner or later. When the unemployment in the developed countries is growing every day, the decline in demand for goods of all sorts is imminent.

Already our exports of some major commodities like cotton, cotton yarn and carpets had slowed down. There has been a substantial fall in our export earnings from carpets. Despite repeated warnings from the manufacturers, the necessary remedial measures were not taken when they were needed. As far cotton is concerned, its export earnings during the first nine months of the current fiscal ending November 1981 has declined to Rs. 51 million dollars from 105 million dollars in the corresponding period last year. This steep fall in exports is mainly on account of bumper world cotton crop and the consequent fall in world prices.

Similarly, the export earnings from rice have also declined to 148 million dollars from 179 million dollars due to the fall in its prices. The situation on the export front of cotton yarn is also none too happy. Its exports during the nine months have declined to 60 million dollars from 85.6 million dollars in the corresponding period last year. The overall picture of exports during this year is, therefore, rather dismal. Although some of factors responsible for the present situation like international recession and the problem of protectionism are just beyond our control, efforts should be made to render timely assistance to our industry. A constant watch should be kept over the world situation and the required incentives should be offered to the manufacturers so that they are in a position to compete in the world market with the other countries.

The past success in the export of items like carpets, leather and textile madeups suggests that there are great prospects for further increase in the exports of these items if proper measures are taken when they are needed. Export should no longer be dependent on any single market or single region. For that matter the

diversification of exports should continue. Not only this, efforts should also be made to develop new products for exports. Stress should be laid on de-bureaucratization of cumbersome export procedures and reduction or elimination of unnecessary paperwork. As Dr Mahbubul Haq an eminent Pakistani economist pointed out recently the bureaucrats could not be entrusted with the economy. Perhaps rice and cotton export could also be demonopolised to allow the private sector to participate in recapturing the country's declining exports and thus pull Pakistan out of its current predicament.

CSO: 4220/154

FOOD PLEDGED FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 20--The total food pledged by the International Community for the relief of Afghan refugees is now 500,582 tonnes.

The latest food pledge of 950 tonnes of wheat flour has been made by Switzerland official sources said.

The humanitarian assistance programme is coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees under whose auspices the World Food Programme (WFP) is arranging food supplies. The main burden lies on Pakistan which receives transport and distributes almost 1000 tons of food daily. It means a great deal of effort on part of the Pakistani staff and a considerable cost to the Government.

Food for distribution among the Afghan refugees is being received by Pakistan Government since January 1980 due to delays in shipping of food aid the Government of Pakistan advances large quantities of wheat from its own stocks in order to maintain a regular supply to the refugees.

The main contributors of food for the Afghan refugees have so far been United States 290,000 tonnes West Germany 43,000 tonnes European Economic Community 41 000 tonnes Australia 33 500 tonnes and France 21500 tonnes.

CSO: 4220/154

FACILITIES FOR DISABLED

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Dec 81 p 6

[Text]

Over six million people in Pakistan suffer some form of disability, and road accident is one of its major causes.

This was stated by the Commissioner of Karachi, Mr M. M. Usmani, in an interview to "Dawn". He said according to the Federal Ministry of Health, the incidence of disability in the country was 16.8 per cent while the ILO estimate was about 10 per cent. The incidence of blindness was 4 per cent.

SURVEY

He said no national survey on the incidence of disability was carried out in the past, and the population census held in March, 1981 for the first time, included a column on disability. He hoped that the information collected during the census will give us an idea of the urgently needed statistics in this field.

The Ministry of Health also estimated that about 2.5 lakh persons were suffering from deafness in the country.

FUTURE STEPS

Mr Usmani said under the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1978-1983) provision had been made for the establishment of centres for the

disabled all over Pakistan.

In addition to vocational training, placement and rehabilitation for the blind and similar institutions for the deaf and sheltered workshops for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded. Pilot projects will also be set up to provide institutional care for the aged and infirm persons.

KARACHI

The Commissioner listed 19 centres providing services to the disabled persons in Karachi alone. Out of these, only one is a government institution while the rest are privately managed through philanthropic efforts.

He said a large plot in the peripheral area of the Qaid-i-Azam's Mazar is available with a social welfare society, which is prepared to share it with other institutions for the establishment of an integrated centre.

He said the city needed an integrated centre where facilities of teachers' training (specialised), research, residential facilities for disabled children and parents and guiding and counselling centres should be made available. ILO had offered assistance for such projects, he added.

CSO: 4220/159

STEPS AGAINST WHEAT PROCUREMENT IRREGULARITIES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 13 Dec 81 p 6

[Text]

LAHORE, Dec. 12: The Punjab Food Department would set up one wheat procurement centre within a radius of 10 miles each during the next procurement drive in order to minimise the chances of irregularities and also in view of the convenience of the growers. Punjab Food Minister, Rafiq Haider Lephari, told the Punjab Provincial Council here today.

In his report on the working of the Food Department, the Minister said 111 officials of the Food Department had been booked under the efficiency and discipline rules on account of public complaints during the last wheat procurement campaign.

He said that a special supervisory committee with a representation of local councillors would be constituted to supervise wheat procurement next year and also to redress the public complaints.

The government, he said, was determined to root out all sorts of irregularities in the wheat procurement. The Food Minister said that derationing of sugar supply in the rural areas was not possible at present in view of the limited production of sugar.

The Minister said every possible step was being taken to improve the quality of atta being supplied at ration depots and added that the local councillors had also been included in the raking teams.

Mr. Lephari said the supply of pulses in the province had considerably improved after the lifting

of ban on the inter-district movement of the commodity and its prices had also come down.

He said the committee looking into the proposal for doing away with the rationing system had submitted its recommendations to the federal government, which would take the final decision.

The Food Minister further told the House that the sugar mills had been instructed to lift 80 per cent of sugarcane from the zone area prior to lifting sugar cane from outside the zone area.

The Revenue Minister, Malik Allah Yar Khan, told the House that it had been decided to take disciplinary action against patwaris, makh taluqdars and taluqdars who did not discharge their duties themselves and entrusted their task to others, unlawfully.

He said the highups in the Revenue Department had been asked to supervise the working of the patwaris to improve and streamline their functioning.

The Minister said the government had already made certain changes in the Registration Act in order to simplify the procedure and to reduce the chances of corruption. The government was also considering a proposal to amend the stamp act to raise penalty for the people evading stamp duty on property transfers by showing fictitious amounts much lower than the actual transaction.

ARMS PRODUCTION, MUSLIM NATIONS

Rawalpindi TAMEER in Urdu 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] According to an American journal, at the present time there are several small countries establishing their mark in the modern arms market; these countries were considered dependent on other nations. So far, there was a dependence on Russian and American arms. It is not easy for every nation to acquire their arms. France comes next after the United States and the USSR and produces standard arms but they are very expensive. Besides that, its competence in the production of arms is limited. The needy nations have to wait for years. Britain and Germany also have very limited competence. The new nations that have come into the field of providing arms include Israel, South Africa, Brazil and South Korea. According to sources, Taiwan is also establishing its foot in the international market. Since arms can be acquired from these sources, without any conditions, the Third World nations prefer buying arms from them rather than some developed nations. In fact, even some developed nations buy arms made in Brazil. It means that even those nations that have limited resources can establish their own production of arms; especially the rich nations, the oil producing countries that are supposed to be the chief arms buyers.

South Korea, in all respects, is a small country and is also not too fortunate from the point of natural resources. If it can become capable of producing arms, then why are the oil producing countries, rich in foreign exchange, so far behind in this field? The reason seems to be that the majority of these nations, which are Muslim, did not pay attention to modern technology. All the help that Israel got from the United States and Western countries amounts to very little compared to the resources available to some Islamic countries; it is unfortunate that the Islamic countries have not made any noticeable progress in the production of arms. A few days ago the United States agreed to sell arms worth \$8 billion to Saudi Arabia. According to an American journal, an American army official, recommending the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, said that the dollars earned from the sale of the AWACS would reduce the future production costs of these planes and it will then be possible to sell these planes at lower cost. Besides Saudi Arabia, other Arab nations are also acquiring arms worth billions of dollars from other nations and their money is being used by these nations in the arms development industry, which is the most rewarding industry in the world today. The difficulties that the Muslim nations are facing in purchasing arms with cash for even their legitimate defense needs are well known. While selling arms the United States assures Israel of its military superiority even when it

sells arms to the friendly nations for cash, and gives further assurance that Israel would be provided with better arms. So it is not wrong to say that the dollars earned from Muslim countries are also spent to maintain the military superiority of nations like Israel.

This is one side of the picture. The other side is pure business. Even if this issue is taken into consideration from the point of business, nations with excess revenues would earn more revenues by establishing arms industries; they would be able to cater to the needs of developing nations. Among the Muslim nations, there are quite a few of them that have the capacity, if finances are provided, to compete in the field of the arms industry with at least the abovementioned nations. Most of the Muslim nations have established steel industries, and several already produce light weapons. If the Muslim nations spend 10 percent of the total arms purchases on their own scientific, technical education and research on the establishment of the modern arms industry, then within 10 years they can produce a major portion of their defense requirements. So far, most of the Muslim nations have been depending on other nations for their own defense and they can see the outcome. The world is changing with such a fast pace that it is necessary that the Muslim nations should struggle to overcome their backwardness in science and technology and give top priority to the production of modern weapons. Nowadays, any kind of services and expertise can be purchased. Instead of spending money buying foreign arms, why not purchase the services of foreign experts to establish your own industry which is, nevertheless, better and safer?

9778

CSO: 4203/18

BRIEFS

EVIDENCE LAW AMENDMENTS--Lahore, Dec 18--The Law of evidence now enforced in Pakistan was critically examined; and certain amendments in conformity with the tenets of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah were recommended by the Special Committee of the Pakistan Law Commission here today. The Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Justice Mohammad Halim presided over the committee meeting Mr. Justice Shamim Hussain Kadri Acting Chief Justice of Lahore High Court Mr. Imtiaz Ali Vice-Chancellor Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and Mr. A. S. Shibli Secretary of the Pakistan Law Commission participated. The committee also tried to bring the law of evidence more closer to the speedy dispensation of justice. These amendments would be forwarded to the Law Commission for onward transmission to the Federal Government. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 19 Dec 81 p 1]

ANTI-STATE ARRESTS--Faisalabad, Dec. 18--Four persons were held and search for three more continues on charges of anti-state activities said SP Faisalabad Irfan Mahmud here yesterday. Zubaida Malik, Begum of Municipal Councillor; Yousaf Minhas Municipal Councillor Anwar Masih and Shafique are the four held. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 19 Dec 81 p 8]

EXPORT TRADE TURNOVER--The Trading Corporation of Pakistan's export turn over of over Rs. 124 million in 1980-81 was about twice the turn over of the year preceding it. This was stated by the Chairman TCP Mr Aftab Ahmad, at the 8th annual meeting of the advisory committee of Trading Corporation of Pakistan held here yesterday. The TCP Chairman said the TCP is striving hard to boost its exports in the world market. efforts are under consideration for expanding TCP's export operations and he hoped that TCP would play a significant role in this field. The committee reviewed the import and export operations of the TCP and discussed proposals and suggestions for effecting improvement in the procurement and distribution procedure. The advisory committee of the Trading Corporation of Pakistan meet every year to review the import and distribution procedures of the corporation and to advise on how it can best serve the interests of trade and industry. The advisory committee of the Trading Corporation of Pakistan Limited consists of the President of the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other representatives of trade and industry from various provinces of Pakistan. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Dec 81 p 5]

NEW LABOR POLICY--Multan, Dec. 20--Federal Minister for Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis Ghulam Dastgir Khan has said that the new labour policy would be announced after presenting it before the Majlis-i-Shoora. Talking informally to

newsmen after inaugurating a two-day labour-management seminar in Multan this morning he said, delay in its announcement was mainly due to the critical situation along the borders and unprecedented problems due to Afghan refugees. Replying to a question, the Minister said, the Government has taken a number of measures [Excerpt] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21 Dec 81 p 8]

HARVARD'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE--Harvard University has pledged technical assistance to the Aga Khan University of Health Sciences. This is the first phase of a general co-operating agreement signed in Boston on Dec 16, 1981, by the Aga Khan, Chairman of the Aga Khan Foundation, and Harvard's President, Derek Bok, for collaboration in areas of major concern to both institutions--in particular, health and medical education, says a Press release. A second agreement was also signed by Dr. Mitchell Spellman, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, and Mr. Shamsh Kassim-Lakha on behalf of the Aga Khan University of Health Sciences, whereby Harvard will provide assistance in faculty development and curriculum design. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 18 Dec 81 p 9]

FILMS CENSORED--Two English, a Pushto and a Punjabi films have been declared "unsuitable" for screening in any part of the country under the Motion Pictures Ordinance, 1979. The pictures, which have not been granted censorship certificates, include: Flash and Fire; and Stab (English). Punjab Jawan (Punjabi); and Yaran (Pushto). [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 18 Dec 81 p 16]

THIRD POLISH SHIP--Mv 'Sibi', the third and last ship built for Pakistan by Poland has left Poland and it was in West Germany and not in Gdansk, PNSC sources said last night. The spokesman could not say when the ship left the shipyard and arrived in West Germany. He also could not say whether the corporation was in communications either with the ship or the shipyard in Poland. "I can't say off hand", he said. Information in Karachi till Thursday afternoon was that the vessel was in Poland and that there was no communications either with the ship or with the port authorities, in spite of best efforts. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Dec 81 p 1]

NWFP CURBS COUNCILLORS--Peshawar, Dec 18--The NWFP Government has barred local councillors throughout the province from joining any association or guild of any sort or issuing any Press statement against the policy of the Government or against the interests of any local, or passing any resolution for or against the transfer of any Government functionary or a fellow councillor or any member of an autonomous body. The Provincial Government has amended the North-Western Frontier Province Local Council Rules for this purpose. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Dec 81 p 3]

REFUGEE SCHOOLS--Peshawar, Dec 18--Two hundred and fifty primary schools have been set up in the NWFP for the children of Afghan refugees, it was learned here. About 26,000 refugee children have so far been admitted to these schools. They are being taught by Afghan and Pakistani teachers. These children are also being taught Urdu, besides Persian and Pushto. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Dec 81 p 10]

STUDENT GRANTED BAIL--The Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mr Ghulam Noman Sheikh yesterday granted bail in the sum of Rs 5,000 to Mr Najam Hasan, a student of Karachi University who was held on the charge of attempt to murder. According

to prosecution, Dr Ejaz Naeem reported to Gulshan-i-Iqbal Police Station on Nov. 7 that some students of Karachi University Hostel, Quaid-i-Azam Hostel and Allama Iqbal Hostel were exchanging fire in the premises of Karachi University. Police in this connection arrested Najam on Dec. 3 under Section 307 PPC. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 21 Dec 81 p 1]

PASMIC RENAMED PAKISTAN STEEL--Islamabad, Dec. 20--In pursuance of a Presidential directive the nomenclatures of Pakistan Steel Mills, the area where the project is located, and the township, have been renamed as follows: The project will be known as Pakistan Steel henceforth and not as Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation or the Steel Mills or any other name. The area where Pakistan Steel is situated would be renamed as Ben Qasim, which is also the name of the port and the railway station serving the area. The township for Pakistan Steel would be named Steel Town. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 21 Dec 81 p 8]

OIL EXPLORATION--The Pakistan Petroleum Limited and the Oil and Gas Development Corporation have come to an understanding on joint exploration development in the east Potwar concession held by PPL, it was learnt today. Under the terms of the memorandum of understanding the PPL would be the operator. It will recalled that AMOCO Pakistan Exploration Company (AMOCO) were PPL's partners and withdrew from the partnership recently. AMOCO's interest has been taken up by OGDC. Under the agreement with OGDC, drilling and completion of three wells is envisaged. They are Adhi Nos. 7 and 8 and one other well in the concession area. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 17 Dec 81 p 7]

JUP NOT JOINING--Chief of the defunct JUP, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, has said Islam laid the foundation of democracy 1400 years ago when Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq was elected as the first Caliph. Talking to newsmen informally here, he said the name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was proposed by Hazrat Omar before he was elected unanimously. The 1973 Constitution, he said, provides for elected parliament. He said any member of the defunct JUP accepting nomination to the Federal Advisory Council will be expelled from the party. He said his party has never joined the Government through the back door and it will not do so in future also. He said nominations to any government offices are sought by those leaders who have been rejected in the past or are likely to be rejected in future by the people. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 23 Dec 81 p 1]

STUDENTS IN POLICE CUSTODY--Two students of NED Engineering University were remanded in police custody till Dec 28 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Central in Karachi on Monday. The accused have been identified as Din Mohammad alias Buro and Jan Mohammed alias Janoo. Both the students were arrested by the police on Monday from a bungalow in Defence Society. They were wanted by the police in firing incidents at both the campuses during the recent union elections. Police have registered the cases against the accused and are questioning them. [Karachi DAWN in English 23 Dec 81 p 1]

ADB LOAN--Manila, Dec. 22--The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved two loans to Pakistan totalling 105 million dollars for a gas field development project and the National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC). ADB said a 55 million dollars loan, for 20 years with two grace at annual interest of 10.1 pct. is for a 126.41 million dollars project aimed at developing the Pirkoh gas fields in central

Pakistan and construction a 74 km. transmission pipeline. The Pakistani Government is providing the remainder of the finance for the project, which is due for completion in June 1984. The bank also announced approval of a 50 million dollars interest-free loan from its special funds to NDFC. The loan is for 40 years with 10 years grace at an annual service charge of one pct. NDFC will re-lend the money to help finance foreign exchange costs of projects to advance industrial development in Pakistan. Among the anticipated results are 500 million dollars in added investment capital, 400 million a year in gross foreign exchange earnings or savings, and 9,000 new jobs, the bank said. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 23 Dec 81 p 10]

TEXTILE INDUSTRY INCENTIVES SOON--The Federal Government is understood to have prepared a list of incentives for the textile industry in view of a fall in the export of textile goods during the last year. The list, finalised at a meeting held in Islamabad on Dec. 21 and 22, between the representative of All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association and the Federal Finance Minister, is expected to be announced by the end of this month. Informed sources said the Federal Government was concerned over the present state of the textile industry and had taken steps to forestall further fall in textile exports. The export-oriented textile industry utilised only 40 per cent of the quota last year as against 91 per cent in 1979-80. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 7]

PAKISTAN-USSR BARTER--Islamabad, Dec 23--The validity of Pakistan-Soviet Union barter agreement has been extended. It was officially stated that the barter agreement dated May 14, to 1981 has been extended upto March 1982 for opening Letters of Credit and June 30, 1982 for completing shipments. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 7]

BENAZIR BHUTTO'S DETENTION EXTENDED--The detention period of Miss Benazir Bhutto has been extended for a further period of three months, her attorney said yesterday. It is the fourth time that the three-month detention order has been served on her, he said adding that the third expired earlier this month. Official sources said they had orders for Miss Benazir's detention until February but did not specify the date "off hand." She is lodged in Karachi Jail under MLO-78. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 10]

LEADER AGAINST MAJLIS-i-SHOORA--Lahore, Dec 23--Malik Mohammad Qasim, Secretary-General of the defunct Muslim League (Khawaja Khairuddin group) has expressed apprehensions that the proposed Majlis-i-Shoora will not only widen the gap between the people and the government, but will also affect the sense of patriotism among the masses. In the comments to "Dawn" on the proposed Majlis-i-Shoora, Malik Mohammad Qasim said his party would not give a second thought in expelling any of its members, whosoever he might be, if he joined the proposed Majlis. He added that the 1973 Constitution was the product of the unanimous decision of all the now defunct, political parties and as such any attempt to change the very spirit of the Constitution would not do any service to the country. It would instead, open Pandora's box. In the past, he said, Gen Yahya Khan also tried to give a Legal Framework to the country, but the same failed. According to him, he was suggesting not to touch the 1973 Constitution because of his sense of patriotism and not in opposition to the government as the 1973 Constitution was a non-controversial issue, he added. Any changes in the Constitution, he said, would further deteriorate the conditions in the country instead of improving them. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 1]

HARASSMENT OF EMBASSY STAFF--Islamabad, Dec. 23--Incidents of harassment and violence against Pakistan Embassy personnel in New Delhi have been on the increase for some time in contravention of norms of diplomatic immunity. This has been stated in a Press release of the Pakistan Embassy issued in New Delhi today. The Press release said: "Incidents of abuse and violence against the officials of the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi by Indian surveillance staff have escalated to the point that on Dec. 2 an attempt was made to frame a First Secretary of the Embassy by planting a packet of charas in his room at Rishi Guest House on Sardar Patel Road. "A recently arrived First Secretary of the Embassy and his family who returned to their hotel room after dinner found that their personal baggage had been ransacked. Also, the switchboard in the room was suspiciously ajar. Underneath was a polythene packet which was found to contain 'charas'. On Dec. 21 an assistant of the Embassy, who went for shopping to Palika Bazaar, was subject to foul abuse and violence by two persons on a motorcycle, who have been previously also observed following the Embassy personnel. As in the past details of the incidents have been given to the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Several cases of abuse, violence, search and theft against the Embassy personnel and premises have been earlier reported to the Ministry". [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 81 p 1]

CHENAB DAM REVIEW REPORTED--Faisalabad, Dec. 12--A big dam is proposed to be constructed on the River Chenab near Chiniot, to meet drinking water requirements of Faisalabad citizens. An official of the WAPDA told 'The Muslim' here yesterday that in 1950 an Italian firm had chalked out a comprehensive plan, for the construction of the proposed dam at this site to improve the irrigation system and produce power. But due to some reason or the other, the plan was not found feasible. He said, in view of acute shortage of pure drinking water for 1.3 inhabitants of Faisalabad and its suburbs, the plan was reviewed and WAPDA engineers completed the survey of the plan. He added that a high-powered three-member Asia Development Bank (ADB) team, headed by Mr. Richardson also reviewed the plan on the spot, and declared it feasible. The team will submit the report to the ADB Governing Body about the plan. The plan is expected to be implemented jointly by WAPDA and the Punjab Government in collaboration with ADB.

SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN--Islamabad, Dec. 12--The Planning Division has initiated work for the preparation of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, it was learnt here today. It is said that Pakistani specialists serving in the World Bank, will also be consulted. They include Dr Mahboob-ul-Haq and Mr Burki, working in World Bank's Policy Planning. These specialists will be invited to Pakistan, each for three months, to give their advice in the preparation of the Plan. The current Fifth Five-Year Plan's period ends by 1983-84. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Dec 81 p 1]

RCD HIGHWAY--Two important sections of the Regional Cooperation for Development highway are to be completed at a cost of over 1 billion rupees to provide better means of communication and transport between Pakistan, Iran and the Middle East countries. [BK240951 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Dec 81]

FORMER OFFICIALS FLEE--According to reliable sources, former deputy commissioner of Sanghar, Mr Imdadullah Inter and former deputy inspector general of police, Mr Ghulam Shabbir Kalyar, both accused in the Hurs murder case arrived in London via India. Both of them had started their struggle to escape after being freed on bond. They acquired passports by changing their names and then obtained Indian visas. Both had grown beards to conceal their identities. Certain officials also took part in their escape. When they reached Delhi, arrangements were already made to take them to London. In London, they are the guests of the al-Zulfiqar Organization, and all their expenses are being covered by the former provincial minister Jam Sadiq Ali. [Text] [Karachi JANG in Urdu 3 Nov 81 p 4] 9778

FEDERAL COUNCIL ORDER ISSUED--Islamabad, Dec. 24--President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq today promulgated "the Federal Council (Majlis-i-Shoora) Order, 1981, with immediate effect, setting out the framework and functions of the Council, and privileges of its Chairman and members. The Council, according to this Order, shall consist of not more than 350 members to be nominated by the President--with representation "to Ulema, Mashaikh, women, farmers, labour, professions and minorities." Its Chairman will be appointed from amongst its members by the President. The Chairman will appoint four Vice-Chairmen--one from each province--with the approval of the President for each session of the Council. The Chairman and members shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, who will also summon and prorogue the Council's sessions. [Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 1]

LEADER AGAINST MAJLIS-i-SHOORA--Prof Ghafoor Ahmad, a leader of the defunct Jamaat-i-Islami, has said that the formation of the Majlis-i-Shoora will serve no purpose for the nation and would not solve the problems faced by the country. In fact, it will only complicate the situation, he added. In a statement here last night, he said it could be a step in the retrogression to form the Majlis-i-Shoora, in spite of the consensus of opinion that such a nominated body would be of no use. [Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 4]

UNIVERSITY RESIDENCES SEALED--Twelve rooms of the NED Engineering University hostel were sealed on Wednesday. Official sources said yesterday that four rooms were occupied by the rusticated students, and others by unauthorised persons. The sources said the action was taken after a search of the NED Engineering University hostel. [Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 1]

STUDENTS RESTRICTED--The Sind Government has restricted the movement of 42 students and has directed them not to leave Karachi until further orders, it is learnt. Their names have been supplied to the Passport and Immigration authorities for forfeiture of their passports and to probe whether anybody possesses more than one passport. Besides multiple passports, some of these students are believed to be holding more than one National Identity Card and several driving licences. The official list of the 42 students was not released till last evening. [Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 4].

STUDENT REARRESTED--Karachi University student Gul Nayab, enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000 along with other student Barkatullah in the like amount, on Wednesday, was rearrested under Section 151 Cr. P.C. He was sent to the Central Jail

by the SDM Central till further orders. Mr Nayab was arrested when he visited the University. Earlier, he was arrested on Dec. 14 under Section 149 and 307 Cr. P.C. [Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 4]

REFUGEE RELIEF CUT--London, Dec. 24--Because of the circumstances and crisis in Poland, the two Afghan refugee camps at Gandal and Baghicha, the best of their kind, according to the Western observers, in Pakistan, could face closure if alternative source of money is not found. The Australian Relief Organisation (ARO), have, upto now, been paying for these two camps in Pakistan. They are now afraid that because of an inflow of Polish refugees, the ARO can no longer afford the money for the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. All available cost, the ARO say, has now to go to keep the 30,000 Poles and other East European refugees now in Austria. Faced with a cut-off of funds in February, the 50,000 Afghans, nearly half of them children, the two Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan, would now have to look elsewhere for financial help and support notably to Britain. [Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 6]

BANNU AIRPORT WORK--The work-programme of the new airport at Bannu was reviewed at a meeting held between Finance and Industries Minister for NWFP, Mr. Salim Saifullah Khan and the Director-General Civil Aviation Mr. M.Y. Wazirzada, in Karachi. An allocation of Rs. 6.5 million has been made in the current year's budget for the project which would cost Rs. 20.6 million. They will meet again at Bannu on Dec 27. The NWFP Finance Minister later had a meeting with Mr. Bashir Ahmad, Managing Director, of (DBP) which has recently compiled a report and recommendations for industrial development of NWFP. On Monday, the NWFP Minister had similar meeting with Mr. D.M. Qureshi Chairman Bankers Equity. [Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 81 p 9]

CEMENT PLANT SCHEDULE UPSET--Thatta Dec. 27--The construction schedule of Thatta cement factory has received an unexpected setback as eight sealed drums containing about 6000 metres of electric cables have been stolen from an open yard in the factory area where they had been lying. The matter has been reported to the police who have been investigating. The discovery of the theft has puzzled the factory authorities as the heavy drums, each weighing about half a ton and costing about Rs 35,000, could not have been loaded into any vehicle without the use of a crane. The stolen cables had been imported from Japan and if they are not found another set of cables will have to be imported from that country which is likely to involve considerable delay in the schedule of commissioning of the factory besides expenditure of foreign exchange. [Karachi DAWN in English 28 Dec 81 p 5]

SOVIET THREAT--Islamabad, Dec. 26--A leading Indian newspaper 'The Hindustan Times' in its issue on Dec. 20 published an article captioned 'Afghanistan two years after' by G. S. Bhargava in which the writer says that Soviet military presence in Afghanistan poses a threat to Pakistan. The article further said: 'Whatever the motivation, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan has quantitatively changed the strategic situation in the entire South Asia-Persian Gulf region. It also poses a threat especially to Pakistan'. 'The Soviet stand that her troops would be withdrawn after interference by others in Afghanistan's affairs ceased is a variation of the chicken-and-egg argument. The refugees will not go back unless there is a political settlement satisfactory to them which, in turn requires withdrawal of foreign troops'. [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 27 Dec 81 p 1]

EDITORIAL TAKES CARDINAL SIN TO TASK

Sin 'All Wet'

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] In his interview with foreign newsmen for publication abroad, Jaime Cardinal Sin said that the people are coming to the Church for food rations because of the situation of the economy. "Suppose we have nothing more to distribute?" the Cardinal asked. The implication is that the Church is giving away food. I think the Church is taking more food than it is giving away. Priests are askers, not givers. The Cardinal is giving an entirely exaggerated picture of the generosity of the Catholic Church. A wrong one.

Cardinal Sin has justified priests who are bearing arms against the government in aid of the New People's Army. He implies that they have to do this to empathize with the parishioners. Is he advocating a militarization of the Church? He may be a great man of religion but as a military expert, he's all wet. Priests can't even influence the politics of the parishes they handle. Revolution is an entirely different bird. Is Cardinal Sin doing his priestly job when he advocates armed "opposition"?

Involvement in Politics Condemned

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "What's Wrong With Rebel Priests"]

[Text] Jaime Cardinal Sin might have struck a discordant note in the hearts and minds of the country's Catholic faithfuls when he defended the case of rebel priests during his recent address to the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines.

In his speech, Cardinal Sin denied that some Catholic priests had turned communist saying they were just "identifying themselves with the people around them." As such, Sin said, these priests "should not be judged harshly."

Someone should tell the good Cardinal that these rebel priests who carry guns instead of bibles are not being judged on the basis of their level of empathy with the people. As disciples of Christ, they are only bound to serve the people's spiritual needs.

If these priests have gained notoriety and have become fugitives in the eyes of the law, it is precisely because they have engaged the government in open warfare in support of the New People's Army. This is no empty charge since there are various documents to prove that they, indeed, have linked up with the communist-inspired NPA.

Cardinal Sin reasoned out that if some priests have taken up arms, it was because "they are being hunted and are afraid to land in the military stockade." This self-defense argument seems shallow and irrelevant considering that priests--and all people for that matter--have nothing to fear from the law if they are not guilty of any misdeeds. By arming themselves and using violence to attain their objective, rebel priests have indirectly admitted their guilt even as they have totally alienated themselves from the calling of their vocation which is anchored on the concepts of love and peace.

It must have skipped the mind of the Cardinal that the mass of the Filipino people are not at war with the government, the forceful overthrow of which seems to be the objective of dissident priests and their NPA comrades. Hence, these priests cannot righteously claim they are fighting for the people.

Admitting that while priests should not become involved in partisan politics, Cardinal Sin said they have the right to be involved in politics generally since this is a part of life. If this argument seems rather confusing, it is because a distinction has not been made on where does legitimate exercise of political rights begin and where does it end. Is taking up arms and committing violence still within the purview of legitimate political exercise? If they are not--and obviously they are not--then why should priests who resort to armed struggle against the government be treated differently from other lawless elements?

As it was, the Cardinal only succeeded in apparently presenting a conflicting version of Pope John Paul II's view on priests who take to politics.

CSO: 4220/153

CLOSE WATCH OVER TAMIL ACTIVISTS REPORTED

BK251515 Colombo WEEKEND in English 20 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Minoli de Soysa]

[Text] Moves by expatriate Tamil groups to unilaterally declare a state of Tamil Eelam in exile on Thai Pongal Day next month have led the Defence Ministry to intensify security precautions, particularly in the northern province, WEEKEND reliably learns.

While the state of emergency has already been extended to arm the government with wide powers to deal with any attempts to violate the laws of the land, certain local organisations and individuals, both in the Jaffna peninsula and outside, have been placed under surveillance.

This follows evidence intelligence services of the police and security forces have gathered about their links with the expatriate group abroad. [As published] The latter is learned to have communicated to them details connected with the Udi move and regular contacts were believed to be going on.

In the northern province in particular, where acts of terrorism have been rampant in the past, special measures to ensure that law and order is not disrupted have been taken.

The Defence Ministry has appointed Brigadier Cyril Ranatunga as commander of the security forces in the north and placed him in charge of anti-terrorist operations. Brigadier Ranatunga was till recently coordinating officer for Ratnapura District after the outbreak of communal violence in August this year.

Despite the continuance of the state of emergency, a Defence Ministry source said yesterday, public meetings will be allowed.

Police who usually grant permission for these meetings have been directed to permit these meetings as long as they are satisfied these meetings did not have anti-communal overtones or were a threat to peace.

The National Security Council which is due to meet on Tuesday next week [22 December] is to make a further review of the situation in the country, these sources said.

CSO: 4220/158

BRIEFS

PROBE INTO FINANCES OF SECESSIONISTS--The Defence Ministry has called for a probe on the financial transactions of a number of individuals and local organisations believed to have close links with expatriate groups planning to make a unilateral declaration of independence on 14 January. This is to determine the connections these London-based groups have with certain "local agents" said to be associated with the terrorist organisations in the north. The Tamil Coordinating Committee [TCC] which includes three other London-based Eelam associations, SUN learns, has raised huge sums of money through anti-Sri Lanka propaganda campaigns in a number of countries. Much of the literature issued on behalf of the TCC concentrates on the activities of the terrorists and police action against them. Members of the TCC are also said to have addressed meetings of international radical revolutionary organisations and sought assistance and training facilities for local terrorists. [Excerpt] [BK281345 Colombo SUN in English 22 Dec 81 p 1]

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR--Ahmed Abdorraouf Ounaies, the first ambassador of Tunisia to Sri Lanka, presented his credentials to President J.R. Jayewardene on 7 December at President's House. [Text] [BK240953 Colombo SUN in English 8 Dec 81]

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